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Soviet Union

Vol III No 206 23 October 1984

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## TASS VIEWS WEINBERGER REMARKS ON ARMS POLICY

LD230723 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 23 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is not interested in the least in an early attainment of agreement that would really help curb the nuclear arms race. This conclusion follows from an interview given by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to a number of news agencies. He stinted no words to describe Washington's peaceful intentions. But right away he categorically rejected the calls of many prominent American public and political figures for concrete actions to remove the nuclear threat. Such calls were hypocritically described by the Pentagon's chief as "dangerously naive".

As to the position of the present administration, he pictured it as a "model" of approach to the issue of limiting the arms race.

## U.S. ARMS POLICY COMPARED TO CHERNENKO PROPOSALS

### Solton on 'Empty Declarations'

LD221825 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] In his interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, published last week, the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, called on the United States to complete the development of the agreement on the universal and complete nuclear weapon test ban. Comments by Yuriy Solton:

This agreement would be a reliable brake on the nuclear arms race. Without the tests it would be impossible to improve the existing nuclear weapons or develop new types of those weapons. Besides, this agreement would be a practical contribution to building confidence among states, which in itself would be very important in the current unquiet world situation. Recall a treaty signed in Moscow in the 1960's banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water. In 1974, the Soviet Union and the United States set a 150,000-ton threshold on underground nuclear weapon explosions. In 1976, the two countries concluded a treaty with strict regulations concerning nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, and in the late 1970's talks were opened on a Soviet initiative among the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain to negotiate a universal and complete nuclear test ban. The talks made considerable progress. So the way to agreement was opened, but the door was slammed shut by the Reagan administration, which assumed political power at that time. Washington refused to pursue the talks, it ignored the Soviet Union's repeated calls to resume them, and made no response to this country's proposal to set a moratorium on all nuclear explosions for as long as the corresponding agreement was reached.

The United States Administration also refused to ratify the Soviet-American agreements signed in 1974 and 1976. Instead, the American side simply says that observers should be invited who would do no more than just observe the tests. In the meantime, the United States is conducting more and more underground nuclear tests at a testing ground in Nevada, and several explosions there exceeded the established threshold.

The Americans' attitude to stopping nuclear tests goes to show that the U.S. Administration's talks on the importance of arms control is nothing but empty declarations.

More indications of this is that the United States turned down the Soviet proposals mentioned by Konstantin Chernenko in THE WASHINGTON POST interview to open talks on preventing space militarization and on an immediate nuclear arms freeze, and has refused to follow the Soviet Union's example in pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. During the recent debate with his challenger Walter Mondale, President Reagan said again that in world affairs his administration would continue to stake only on strength. Such political orientiations are openly aimed at the further heightening of international tension and at the building of the war danger.

### Bogachev on Nuclear Freeze

LD210256 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Vladimir Bogachev commentary]

[Text] In an interview for THE WASHINGTON POST the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, among other things, recalled such an important proposal of the Soviet Union's as a mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States. And now here is what our military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

To freeze nuclear weapons means to end, on a mutual basis, the buildup of all components existing in the nuclear arsenals, including delivery vehicles and nuclear ammunition. If the Soviet Union and the United States reached an agreement on the question, the nuclear arms race in both countries would be stopped and that in a decisive way would facilitate reaching an agreement on the reduction of those weapons. So, why does Washington refuse to accept the Soviet proposal? Why does the Republican administration while in words supporting nuclear disarmament reject such a simple measure as a mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals? The answer to that question is given by its program of nuclear rearmament which is aimed at attaining military superiority.

Ever since President Reagan occupied the White House, he has been telling Americans that the way to solve all United States foreign policy problems is allegedly only by building up the American nuclear potential. He believes that to reduce arms the United States should increase them. The experience of international relations shows, however, that such an approach from positions of strength is dangerous and has no future. This, for example, is borne out by the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. Representatives of the Washington administration used to say that as soon as the Russians see the stationing of United States missiles in Europe they will at once accept Reagan's proposals which for the Soviet Union mean one-sided disarmament.

However, nothing of the sort happened. The deployment of American first-strike missiles in Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Italy led to the breakdown of the Geneva talks on control over nuclear weapons. As for the reciprocal measures taken by the Soviet Union, they covered not only the countries where the American missiles are deployed but also the territory of the United States itself. And, another example. This is connected with the deployment by the United States of cruise missiles of longer range on bombers, submarines, and surface vessels. The Reagan administration ignored both the provisions of the SALT II treaty and the Soviet proposals on preventing the development of those weapons. Washington hoped, with the help of cruise missiles based on advanced technology, to outpace the Soviet Union militarily. But those plans suffered a setback. The Armed Forces of the Soviet Union began deploying cruise missiles of a bigger range on strategic bombers and submarines, and naturally those measure are aimed first of all against the territory of the United States.

It goes without saying that all other plans of Washington's to attain military superiority will inevitably prompt adequate reciprocal measures on the part of the Soviet Union. By building up its nuclear potential America increases the arms race and the war danger. Hasn't the time come to stop and take concrete and practical steps in favor of peace? That is what the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko urged the United States Administration to do in his interview for THE WASHINGTON POST. Among other measures he again proposed freezing nuclear weapons. He recalled that the White House still has an official Soviet proposal that the Soviet Union and the United States first of all come to terms on freezing their nuclear weapons and thus set an example to other nuclear powers.

## Charikov on Test Ban

LD222106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] In his replies to questions from THE WASHINGTON POST, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko pointed to the need for working out an agreement on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests. He stressed that the United States could here, too, by an action prove the sincerity of its statements in favor of limiting nuclear arms. At the microphone is our commentator Igor Charikov:

Nuclear weapons represent a threat to humanity as early as the moment they are created. The very process of testing them is fraught with serious danger. First, because testing whips up the arms race, diverts huge amounts of money, and creates difficulties for the maintenance of an international system of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Further, experimental detonations of nuclear devices entail ecological consequences. For example, it is known how much damage was done to the environment by the U.S. testing of nuclear weapons in the waters of the Pacific Ocean. It is precisely for these reasons that the Soviet Union consistently and on many occasions supports a complete and universal ban of such tests. First, the call to all nuclear powers was voiced as early as 1955. Only 8 years later, thanks to the Soviet Union's persistence, a treaty was signed in Moscow on banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in space, and under water. This was the first step on the way to achieving an ultimate goal. The Moscow Treaty, which is now supported by more than 110 states, played an important political role at the time.

In 1974 and 1976 an additional two documents were signed between the Soviet Union and the United States in the development of the Moscow Treaty which brought the nuclear powers even closer to a complete and universal test ban. However, at this point, unfortunately, progress toward achievement of the ultimate goal has been halted. To this day neither of these documents has been ratified by the U.S. Congress. Instead, Washington has been impetuously increasing its nuclear potential, employing the opportunities still open to perfect increasingly new types of nuclear weapons by means of underground testing.

It is quite obvious that the U.S. leadership in no way intends to reach agreement on the essence of the question about the complete and universal banning of tests, and merely sidesteps constructive dialogue with the help of demagogic rhetoric. This rhetoric was recently heard in Kansas City during the election debates. Capitalizing on the anxiety of Americans about the threat of thermonuclear war, the White House head again spoke of his striving to reduce nuclear arms. However, he did not say a word about the constructive initiatives that have been forwarded on many occasions by the Soviet Union on every specific aspect of nuclear disarmament.

This again bears out the view that the words of the U.S. leaders are not in keeping with their deeds, and the sincerity of their intentions does not stand up to criticism.

## Agayants Raps Space Plans

LD212104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] In its plans to gain military supremacy over the USSR, the U.S. Government, as you know, gives special place to the program for using outer space for military purposes. Here is our commentator Nikolay Agayants:

Persistently thwarting the adoption and implementation of Soviet proposals directed toward the peaceful use of space, the Reagan administration is literally letting nothing stand in its way and is pursuing the militarization of near-earth space. The latter-day American crusaders are dreaming of space orbits crammed with spy satellites, satellites carrying nuclear bombs, battle stations with powerful lasers and other antimissile systems on board. The United States is feverishly preparing for star wars, and, alas, this is not the stuff of morbid dreams of writers of fantasy but grim and dangerous reality. Having set themselves the task of gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union by hook or by crook, the present American rulers are deploying Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe and also implementing a program of developing space strike systems designed for hitting targets in both outer space and on the ground, for which purpose Washington is allocating truly astronomical sums.

I remind you that the secret directive on defense for 1984-88 which, as is stressed by a UPI correspondent, contains specific accounts of the views of American strategists on waging nuclear war, directly notes the need to prepare for effective military action in near-earth space. This document, which presents the basis of U.S. military policy for the next few years, notes that space weapons systems will extend the strike capabilities of the United States and ensure it almost instantaneous access to any point of the globe.

There is no justification for the dangerous policy of spreading the arms race to space, whatever propaganda tightrope-walking Washington tries to camouflage it with. The conversion of earth orbits into a source of continual danger to mankind, into an arena of star wars, must not be allowed. Space must remain free of any weapons. This is the task of the contemporary era, the fulfillment of which the Soviet Union proposes should be immediately undertaken.

As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said in his replies to THE WASHINGTON POST, our aim is a truly peaceful outer space, and we will persistently pursue this aim.

## GOVERNMENT HEADS SCHEDULED TO ATTEND CEMA SESSION

PM221416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "At CEMA"]

[Text] The 39th sitting of the CEMA session will open in the capital of the Republic of Cuba -- Havana -- 29 October.

In keeping with the accord reached, the session sitting will be held at the level of heads of government of the CEMA countries.

## CEMA MEMBERS' INTERNAL TRADE MINISTERS CONFER

PM230849 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] A routine session of the conference of CEMA countries' internal trade ministers has been held in Moscow. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR participated.

Measures were outlined to implement the tasks stemming from the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference. Forecasts were drawn up for the development of the demand for a number of consumer goods through 1990-2000, and it is planned to use these forecasts within the framework of realizing the long-term targeted cooperation program for satisfying the socialist community countries' needs for such goods.

The results of the fulfillment of comprehensive cooperation measures for the purpose of improving supplies of foodstuffs to the CEMA countries' population, as well as for expanding and improving cooperation in the sphere of the efficient utilization of material resources -- measures approved by the 37th sitting of the CEMA session -- were approved.

The session was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

## AGAYANTS REVIEWS CEMA TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION

LD201742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Oct 84

[From the "We Reply to Your Letters" column, presented by Nikolay Agayants, All-Union Radio political commentator]

[Text] The daily editorial mailbag is abundant and varied. I have in front of me letters and postcards that arrived here literally from all corners of the USSR.

We are proud of the successes and achievements of the fraternal countries of the socialist community, Borovikov and his wife write us from Saratov. We would like to hear in one of your broadcasts how the long-term program for cooperation in the sphere of transport, which was adopted in 1979, is being implemented. This same question was received from Muscovite Yuriy Chernyavskiy, Nikolay Ilich Konako from Stravropol, Kievite Ninel Aleksandrovna Ovut, and many other listeners.

With each passing year the growing scale of trade between CEMA member-states and the broadening of the territorial sphere of the integration processes is making ever new increased demands on transport. For it is no secret that today the further development and efficient functioning of all major sectors of their national economy depends in many respects on the rapidity, quality, and rhythm of freight transport between our countries.

The long-term target program for cooperation, abbreviated DTSPS, which is mentioned in the letter from our Saratov listeners, is aimed precisely at the fulfillment of these important and crucial tasks. I remind you that it includes more than 50 measures regarding railway, water, motor, and air transport, and also a unified container system.

All agreements ensuing from this DTSPS are already being successfully implemented, particularly, for example, the accord on the reconstruction and technical reequipping of international class railway lines that provides for the development of 14 main railways in an east-west direction and 4 main railways in a north-south direction. This network of lines, with a total length of 19,000 km, is ensuring the predominant portion of freight and passenger transport between the CEMA countries.

Or, say, the sphere of cooperation as motor transport. Efforts are now being concentrated on the reconstruction and building of major motorways. This applies first of all to the four principal routes: Berlin-Warsaw-Moscow; Rostock-Berlin-Prague-Budapest-Bucharest-Constanza; Gdansk-Warsaw-Katowice-Bratislava-Budapest; Timisoara-Craiovo-Bucharest-Constanza with the offshoot Craiovo-Calafat-Viden-Botevgrad-Sofia; and, finally, Moscow-Kiev-Kishinev-Bucharest-Sofia. The total length of these motorways is approximately 9,000 km.

A special program for the further development of container transport for 1981-91 has also been drawn up within the framework of the DTSPS as a result of the implementation of which the volume of that transport will increase fourfold during that decade.

In addition to ensuring the fulfillment of the DTSPS in the sphere of transport, the CEMA organs are now carrying out large-scale work to forecast its development over a long-term period up to the year 2,000.

## BRIEFS

INVESTMENT BANK CONFERENCE -- the 37th conference of the Council of the International Investment Bank has taken place in Moscow. Taking part in it were delegations from bank member states -- Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. The council discussed the tasks of the bank resulting from the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference. Approval was given to new projects awaiting credit, the bank's credit plan for next year, and also decisions were made on a number of other issues. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Oct 84 LD]

## CHERNENKO CABLES WRITERS CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

LD230847 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has sent greetings to the participants of the Fifth International Writers' Conference in Sofia.

Your conference motto, the telegram underlines, is "Peace is the hope of the planet," and indeed, the life of our planet and its entire future depends upon whether peace is maintained. The arms race, primarily the nuclear missile arms race, threatens to get out of man's control. The reactionary imperialist forces that have unleashed this race are striving to manufacture more and more new and increasingly destructive weapons systems; are deploying first-strike missiles on European soil; are starting the militarization of space; and are stepping up confrontation with the socialist states.

The Soviet Union firmly considers that there is no more important task today than to halt this pernicious process and to bring about the limitation and then the liquidation of the accumulated stocks of weapons of mass destruction, and to direct the reserves thus liberated for the purposes of development.

For our part, we will continue to do everything possible to find constructive ways to resolve this fundamental problem of our time, to prevent war, in order to accomplish realistic steps leading toward an improvement in the international situation. The Soviet people, who are preparing to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism next year, are as never before full of determination to defend the peace won in a bloody struggle at the cost of millions of human lives, innumerable misfortunes and sufferings.

It is gratifying to note that more and more new groups of the public of various countries are joining in the struggle to avert war. The unprecedented scale of the antiwar, antinuclear and antimissile movement is evidence of this. And, of course, the authoritative word of writers and the voice of all masters of culture can in no small measure help to make all mankind aware that peace is the sole hope of the planet, one for which one must struggle, and struggle together.

Konstantin Chernenko wished them success in this noble field.

## U.S. ACTIONS AT UN VIEWED AS 'DESTABILIZING'

LD221912 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash.

The Charter of the United Nations went into force 39 years ago. Since then October 24 is marked as United Nations Day.

Born during the battle with fascism, the United Nations Organisation proclaimed that its main goal is to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". The Soviet Union managed to secure the recording in the U.N. Charter of such democratic principles of international relations, as sovereign equality of all states, large and small, the right of all peoples to self-determination, inviolability of the territory of states and non-interference in their internal affairs.

Over the 39 years of its existence the United Nations made a useful contribution to the realisation of the purposes and principles proclaimed in its Charter.

It has taken many useful decisions on issues of strengthening peace and international security, disarmament, combatting colonialism and racism, establishing new, genuinely equitable interstate economic relations between states. U.N. decisions promoted the development of the process of relaxation of international tensions. They include the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, the declaration on the strengthening of international security, and a number of others which were adopted by the United Nations at the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Since the founding of the United Nations and throughout its existence the Soviet Union, which is one of the founders of the organisation, has made and is making a constructive contribution to the cause of curbing the arms race, strengthening peace and promoting cooperation between states. The U.S.S.R. attaches much importance to the United Nations. and regards it an important instrument for maintaining peace and security of people. At every session of the United Nations General Assembly the Soviet Union put forward initiatives on burning problems of the day. Many of them provided the groundwork for the decisions adopted by the organisation.

Major initiatives of the U.S.S.R., including those put forward recently by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Konstantin Chernenko, and aimed at averting nuclear war, preventing militarisation of outer space and building up trust between countries and peoples have won wide international recognition, including at the United Nations.

On the whole a new correlation of forces in favor of peace and socialism has taken shape at the U.N. This causes rage among forces of reaction, colonialism and war which have not laid down their arms either at the United Nations Organisation or outside it.

Many positive decisions taken by the organisation have not yet been implemented through the fault of the ruling quarters of the United States. U.S. diplomats at the United Nations actually obstruct the Soviet Union's important and timely proposals on contemporary world politics, including the calling of a world conference on disarmament, prohibiting the use of force in international relations with a simultaneous prohibition of nuclear weapons' use in perpetuity, on cutting military budgets of the permanent members states of the Security Council, on prohibiting military use of environmental modification techniques and a number of others.

The destabilising role of the United States at the U.N. makes itself felt also in a U.S. effort to hamper the realisation of the goals and principles formulated in the Charter of the United Nations, including the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, elimination of shameful colonialist and racist systems, and promotion of international security and cooperation.

Marking United Nations Day, the peoples of the world have every right to hope that this international organisation will accomplish those noble and lofty aims and fulfill the tasks solemnly proclaimed in its Charter.

## UN SECURITY COUNCIL NONPERMANENT MEMBERS ELECTED

LD230613 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 23 TASS -- Australia, Denmark, Trinidad and Tobago, and Thailand were elected by a majority of votes non-permament members of the United Nations Security Council for a two-year term starting January 1, 1985. The elections were held at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

## SOVIET UN DIPLOMAT ON CHERNENKO POST INTERVIEW

LD191106 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 18 TASS -- The answers of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko to questions of the newspaper WASHINGTON POST evoked close interest in the United Nations Organization. At a press conference here, First Deputy Ambassador of the USSR to the United Nations Richard Ovinnikov, answering numerous questions, said that the goal of the principled foreign policy of the Soviet Union is to establish a climate of confidence among states. This call sounded convincingly in Konstantin Chernenko's answers. The answers contain the call to the U.S. Administration to show by deeds, not in words, the readiness to agree on an equitable and mutually acceptable basis on the improvement of the international climate and, specifically, the Soviet-American relations. [sentence as received]

The Soviet Union's representative pointed out that the Soviet Union is prepared for serious businesslike talks. He stressed that there is no, nor can there be, a reasonable alternative to the constructive development of the Soviet-American relations. It is now up to the U.S. Administration whose answer to the USSR's proposals will show how sincere are its intentions to achieve a breakthrough in the sphere of arms limitation and the lessening of war danger, he said.

## IZVESTIYA REPORTS 'SCANDAL' OVER CIA MANUAL

PM230943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Textbook on Terrorism; Political Scandal in Washington"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Oct -- A political scandal has erupted in the United States in connection with the publication of an extract from a "special instruction manual" prepared by the CIA for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces.

NBC Television emphasizes that "this latest slap in the face for the administration on the question of Central America has occurred just 3 days before the President's foreign policy debate with W. Mondale. These events once again raise the question of the duplicity of the Reagan administration's policy."

Mondale "demanded that Reagan dismiss CIA Director Casey" because the CIA instruction manual for the Nicaraguan terrorists "defends the necessity of political assassinations in Nicaragua." According to Mondale, the manual gave evidence that the true aim of U.S. policy in Nicaragua is "to overthrow the Sandinist government."

ABC reports that W. Mondale and the White House are preparing for the Sunday televised foreign policy debate and Mondale intends to criticize the White House over the CIA manual for antigovernment rebels in Nicaragua. Mondale has reported that the President himself knew of this manual.

"The CIA manual," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "is not a scandal and not a mistake. It is an admission that only lies and terror can split the Nicaraguans and their government. If the need has arisen to lie to the local population, to assassinate government officials, to recruit criminals and cutthroats for the purpose, to brainwash the population, to encourage a lynch law using 'citizens' phony confessions,' to defend the murder of innocent people in order to 'create martyrs to the cause,' then, as in Vietnam, we are again waging an unjust war for unjust aims."

The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has been obliged, under pressure from the press, to confirm that the CIA was involved in the document's preparation.

Congressman J. Shanon has called the CIA brochure "a textbook on terrorism" while E. Boland, chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, calls it "a disgrace to U.S. foreign policy," believing that this CIA action is tantamount in its significance to the U.S. espionage department's participation in the mining of Nicaraguan ports. These actions, he pointed out, can be assessed as direct interference by the Reagan administration in the internal affairs of a sovereign neighboring state.

"This document raises very serious questions about the violation of U.S. laws and rules governing the CIA's activity," Representative M. Barnes has stated. Its compilation is a violation of the executive document signed by President Reagan whereby U.S. Government institutions are forbidden to organize or assist the preparation of plots with a view to assassination. "The question is whether the President knew of this document when it was made public and what he has done in this connection," Senator E. Kennedy stressed.

The U.S. press cites the words of (A. Calero), ringleader of the counterrevolutionary organization entrenched in Honduras -- the so-called "Nicaraguan Democratic Forces" -- who has confirmed that he has received a "special instruction manual" from the CIA.

In an attempt to avoid responsibility and quell the political scandal that is flaring up, President Reagan has even announced that an "investigation" will be initiated. The hypocritical nature of this step is borne out if only by the fact that the "investigation" has been assigned to...CIA Director Casey himself.

## Agayants on 'Sinister Textbook'

LD230340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 22 Oct 84

[From 'International Diary' program presented by Viktor Levin; Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] During the second TV debate in Kansas City of the pretenders to the post of president from the Democratic and Republican Parties, Walter Mondale again asked Ronald Reagan to dismiss CIA Director William Casey. I am asking my colleague Nikolay Agayants to comment on this report:

Criticism has again been focused on the boss of the American spying and subversion department, Casey, but this time not in connection with his past financial peccadillos and administrative pranks. This time the trouble was sparked off by the so-called directive, documents, and instructions in which the need for political assassinations in Nicaragua is upheld. This secret textbook for counterrevolutionary bandits and cloak-and-dagger knights from Langley, entitled "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla War," is further evidence of the fact that, while verbally denouncing terrorism, the Reagan administration has elevated it to the rank of state policy. In relation to Nicaragua, the United States has made terror its main tool. It has become known that this directive has been distributed by the U.S. CIA among Somozist diehards for more than a year. The contras, as the Latin Americans call them, are recommended the best methods and means of assassination, blackmail, and sabotage. Not content with mounting terrorist acts against government representatives, the textbook also requires the destruction of innocent people, shifting the guilt for their murder onto the Sandinists.

The U.S. House of Representatives Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has confirmed the CIA's involvement in compiling the sinister textbook for terrorists. All attempts by the U.S. Administration and the President himself to make out that the directive was prepared virtually by some volunteer or freelance artist are absolutely ludicrous. They will not withstand criticism.

In attempting to evade responsiblity and hush up the growing scandal around the CIA, the White House master declared that allegedly a detailed inquiry will be ordered into this question very shortly. But it does not appear as if Reagan intends to dismiss Casey. The odious figure of the boss of the American espionage and subversion department is not the point here -- he survived after getting mixed up in financial machinations, he survived book-gate [as heard] when his involvement in the theft of Carter's documents became clear. It is possible that he will also survive this time.

What is to the point there is that, the present rulers while hypocritically proclaiming a campaign against international terrorism have become the main source of this terrorism. The CIA directive, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote the other day, is an admission of the fact that it is only with the aid of lies and terror that we can hope to divorce the Nicaraguans from their government. If the need has come to lie to the local populace, murder government officials, recruit criminals and cutthroats for this purpose. advocate the assassination of innocent people in order to give them later the halo of martyrs fallen for a just cause, the paper stresses, this means that, as in Vietnam, we are again waging an unjust war for unjust aims.

There is nothing to add to that.

## PRAVDA VIEWS REAGAN, MONDALE FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE

PM231102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "Second Round of Television Debate. Reagan: The Way To Halt the Arms Race Is Via...the Arms Race"]

[Text] Washington, 22 Oct -- The second round of the television debate between President Reagan and Mondale, the Democratic Party presidential candidate, has been held in Kansas City, Missouri. Mondale's main task in this debate, which was devoted to foreign policy issues, was -- as the CBS Television Company noted -- to consolidate the success achieved during the first television debate in Louisville, where he won a victory over Reagan in the unanimous opinion of obversers. Reagan's task, the television company pointed out, was to dispel doubts about his qualities as a leader engendered by his unsuccessful performance in Louisville.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported, the question of Soviet-American relations was a key question in the Kansas City debate, as it has been throughout the election campaign, in view of Americans' anxiety over the threat of nuclear war.

For its part, the CBS Television Company expressed the opinion that "Reagan's problem -- and this is confirmed by public opinion polls -- lies in the fact that President Reagan's foreign policy, as Americans perceive it, has been the weakest spot of his 4-year tenure in the presidency." This first and foremost concerns issues of nuclear war and relations with the Soviet Union," the television company stresses. This is why Reagan has been compelled to stress in every way the notion that he is not just a strong leader, but a potential peacemaker as well."

Reagan made yet another attempt in Kansas City to illustrate that his administration's policy is allegedly aiming toward constructive talks with the Soviet Union, alleviating the threat of nuclear war, halting the arms race, and even totally liquidating nuclear weapons.

In contradiction to the generally known facts and to elementary logic, Reagan emphatically alleged that the plans for developing new space-based weapons systems -- which he himself ratified and give rise to the most concern amongst the public -- are merely research projects defensive in nature. He also alleged that this program aims to render nuclear weapons obsolescent and in general to lead to the total liquidation of these weapons. On this basis, Reagan described as more humane the system of space-based antimissile weapons, which is known to be intended to secure the possibility of inflicting a first strike. In short, according to Reagan, it emerges that the way to halt the arms race and in general to aid mankind's prosperity lies through transferring this race into space.

In an attempt to justify the arms race whipped up by Washington, Reagan once again resorted to absurd assertions alleging that the United States lags behind the Soviet Union in a whole series of weapons systems, including medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Repeatedly, frankly falsifying generally known facts, the President presented the matter in such a way as to allege that the United States does not aspire to military supremacy over the Soviet Union, and that the increase in weapons unprecedented in the history of mankind was being pursued not by the United States at all, but by the Soviet Union.

The United States, he says, has merely been "strengthening its defense" and thereby getting the Soviet Union to attend to the need for "realistic talks," which the administration has supposedly been trying to bring about for a long time.

The President's entire argumentation was such as to suggest that nothing is known, either in the United States or in other countries, about who is truly escalating the arms race -- on which, in fiscal 1985 alone, Congress allocated, at the administration's insistence, the astronomical sum of almost $300 billion -- or who is truly proposing realistic talks; and who has been systematically wrecking them, and is still doing so. In his lucubrations on the themes of war and peace and arms control, the President silently passed over the concrete proposals that have been forwarded by the Soviet Union and have met with the widest response and approval on the part of the world public, including the American public.

There appears to be no mention, for example, of the proposals that the United States should follow the Soviet Union's example and undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, that there should be a freeze of the Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals, for ending nuclear tests, and for preventing the militarization of space. Reagan himself did not, either in the course of the debates or beforehand, put forward a single specific proposal that would in fact, and not in words, show willingness to take a realistic approach to the question of halting the arms race and to negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Reagan defended the administration's Central American policy. It is well known that the United States -- through the CIA -- is conducting a "secret" war there against the people and Government of Nicaragua, and also in practice taking direct part in the war being waged by the Salvadoran regime against its own people. He was asked a whole range of questions related to the scandal that developed around the CIA-prepared manual for terrorist activity against the authorities in Nicaragua. It is known that this manual "recommends" the murder of Nicaraguan officials by the hands of mercenary killers and criminals. Reagan admitted that this manual is really in existence. Furthermore, he admitted that the administration "has a man connected with the CIA who consults the 'contras' on military questions' in Nicaragua.

At the same time, the President chose to avoid a direct reply to a question put by one of the journalists present at the debate: Isn't leadership of this type evidence of the fact that the United States of America is carrying out a policy of state terrorism?

W. Mondale, the Democrats' candidate, sharply criticized the administration's policy in Central America. He stressed the necessity of searching for ways to bring a settlement to the region of a kind that would primarily rely upon reasonable and effective diplomacy and demanded that the "secret" war against Nicaragua be ended.

Mondale also criticized the administration's policy in the sphere of talks with the Soviet Union on arms control issues. He accused it directly of being responsible for rendering these talks impossible, since it has approached and continues to approach these talks not from a position of realism, but from a position devoid of any such thing. He recalled that the Reagan administration is the first U.S. Administration since the war that has not concluded a single agreement or treaty with the Soviet Union in the arms control sphere.

The democratic candidate once again expressed himself in favor of constructive talks with the Soviet Union on the problems of arms limitation, and in favor of a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals, subject of verification, which would, in his opinion, facilitate the success of the talks.

Mondale subjected to annihilating criticism the administration's plans to transfer the arms race into space. He pointed out the vitally important necessity -- both for the USSR and the United States, as well as for the whole of mankind -- to prevent the militarization of space. Mondale cited sound arguments to refute Reagan's allegations that the creation of antimissile weapons systems with space-based elements would strengthen U.S. security. He also pointed out that with the deployment of a space-wars system, the destiny of mankind would essentially be determined by computers. And computers, as facts prove, often make mistakes.

Nevertheless, it follows from Mondale's statements that on the whole, he too advocates the increase in the U.S. military potential and the use in case of need of armed forces to defend U.S. interests.

## PRAVDA REPORTS CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM221400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "CPC Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct -- The XINHUA agency reports that the 3d plenum of the CPC Central Committee of the 12th convocation was held in Beijing today. The plenum adopted a resolution on reforming the structure of the Chinese economy and decided to convene an all-Chinese party conference in September 1985. The information report on the plenum says that the party conference will discuss and adopt proposals on the main directions of the Seventh 5-year plan for developing the PRC's national economy in 1986-1990 and will also examine a number of organizational questions.

The report points out that the plenum was held under the leadership of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, and Chen Yun, members of the CPC Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee.

## EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA CITED ON CHINA'S ECONOMY

OW190516 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The Soviet people are quite concerned about the current problems of Chinese society. The Soviet EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA's recent issue carries an article on this. The article answers questions raised by readers on China's economic situation. Excerpts of the article follow:

The article says that, at the moment, China is paying particular attention to the problem of economic development. In the past 35 years, China's economy has traversed a tortuous and difficult road. In the first decade after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries provided China with massive and effective economic aid. In these 10 years, China solved a series of socioeconomic tasks and raised the living standard of the people. The policy of strengthening friendship and cooperation among China, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries has become a guarantee for the republic's victorious march toward socialism. However, at the end of the 1950's, the domestic and foreign policies of China took a radical change. Due to the emergence of unhealthy tendencies, China finally turned its back on the policies of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Just as China admits today, the national economy in the mid-seventies was on the verge of bankruptcy. Only recently has the economy returned to the track of relatively normal development. Chinese economists hold that the recent improved economic situation is mainly due to the adoption of more pragmatic economic policies. At the same time, the Chinese press holds that there are still many serious problems and weak links in China's economy. Some problems have been there for a long time; others have only appeared in recent years and become acute.

As this year's situation shows, China will solve problems in the economy through accelerating the pace of reform. The reforms, in addition to improving planning work, operation, and management, also include resumption of multi-administration structures, the competition method, and others. Individual economy is encouraged. Reforms are also involved in the more active attraction of foreign capital.

According to materials from the Chinese press, China's economic situation, while generally showing some improvement, is not stable. During a talk in August, Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council said that although our country has made some advances and the people's living standard has been somewhat raised, there are still many difficulties and problems needing to be studied and solved in the future.

## IMPROVEMENT IN USSR-JAPAN RELATIONS URGED

OW211422 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Georgiyev commentary]

[Text] Listeners, 28 years have passed since the Soviet-Japanese Joint Declaration was signed. The joint declaration opened the way for restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries which had been interrupted because of World War II. Radio Moscow Commentator Georgiyev writes:

Recalling the past 28 years of Soviet-Japanese relations, it should be admitted that the two countries have by no means sustained cooperative relations all the time. [passage indistinct]

In a comparatively short time, Japan started to have a markedly greater influence on Soviet foreign trade and became an important trade partner of the Soviet Union. Economic cooperation in the development of natural resources in the eastern region of the Soviet Union occupied an important place in trade and economic exchange between the two countries.

A solid foundation between the two countries in various fields has been laid in the past 28 years. As you know, the many agreements that have been signed attest to this. They include the commercial and consular treaties, the scientific and technical cooperation agreement, the aviation agreement, and the agreement regulating fishery relations between the two countries. [words indistinct] all these complex mechanisms of USSR-Japan relations, which the two countries built through years of assiduous efforts, have ensured the development of USSR-Japan exchanges in a manner consistent with the mutual interests of the two countries.

However, from the late 1970's through the early 1980's, USSR-Japan relations began to cool and have remained cool up to now. The responsibility for this does not rest with the Soviet Union at all. The Soviet Union has done nothing to undermine relations between the two countries. It was not the Soviet Union, but Japan who adopted the policy of restricting political contacts, suppressing the signing of new contracts in the trade and economic field, and arbitrarily curbing scientific and technical exchange. Under various pretexts, Japan has emarked on the road of so-called [word indistinct].

As a result, USSR-Japan relations began to recede, with political contacts, including exchange of parliamentarians, drastically scaled down. The last visit to the Soviet Union by Japanese Dietmen was made in 1978. Moreover, the volume of trade between the two countries has also decreased, and there has been no marked progress in the field of economic cooperation. The last joint session of the USSR-Japan and Japan-USSR economic committees was held in September 1979, over 4 years ago. With the Japanese refusing to hold an intergovernmental science and technical cooperation committee meeting, government-level cooperation in this important area of USSR-Japan relations has actually declined.

This naturally raises the questions: Has Japan benefited from this policy? Have the restrictions on political exchanges with the Soviet Union helped heighten Japan's political role in the international area? The answer can only be negative, because no country can expect to have greater political influence in the world arena by ignoring the Soviet Union.

What benefits has Japan derived in the trade and economic field? None at all; only the West has benefited. Many large contracts that Japanese firms had wanted to secure were snatched up by their European competitors. Thus, Japan's ranking as a Soviet trade partner among capitalist countries has slipped from second to fifth place.

These are some of the consequences of the policy that Japan has pursued toward the Soviet Union from the late 1970's to the 1980's. Clearly, this policy does not accord with the interests of the Soviet or the Japanese people. On the contrary, the positive experiences the two countries gained when Japan did not entangle USSR-Japan relations with some arbitrary problem, prove that the best and most judicious way to serve the interests of both countries is to expand and strengthen reciprocal exchanges in all areas and to develop these exchanges in a good-neighborly spirit.

This is the principled line the Soviet Union takes toward Japan. This line is immune to expediencies, fancies, and temporary oscillation. It is not influenced by the attitude of a third country.

The attitude of the Soviet Union toward Japan is epitomized in the words of Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In his message to readers of the Japanese edition of his speeches and articles recently published in Japan, he stressed that the Soviet Union is in favor of enriching political exchanges and contacts, enlarging reciprocal business exchange on a large-scale, and expanding cultural exchange between the Soviet Union and Japan.

The recent fourth USSR-Japan roundtable conference in Moscow noted that public opinion in the two countries is apprehensive of the current stalemate in their relations. The roundtable participants unanimously stated that it would accord with the vital interests of Japan and the Soviet Union to end this stalemate. What do you think is needed to do this?

The most important thing is to patiently and perseveringly look for a point of contact between the attitudes of the Soviet Union and Japan and to concentrate attention on what binds them together instead of emphasizing problems on which they have opposing views. This will open the way toward settling many practical problems of interest to both countries.

The Soviet Union is confident of improving its relations with Japan. The two sides need to exert great efforts to make this a reality. The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed its readiness to make such efforts. On this matter, much depends on the attitude of Japan; that is, whether Japan is ready to display its political wisdom by taking reality into consideration.

## ANTIGOVERNMENT STRUGGLE IN S. KOREA REPORTED

SK161011 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to foreign press reports from Seoul, violent clashes took place between those participating in antigovernment demonstrations and the police last Friday. The police wielded billy clubs and fired tear gas against demonstrating cloth factory workers in the capital city who took to the streets denouncing the antilabor policy of the South Korean authorities [namjoson tangguk] and demanding [word indistinct] minimum wage, and the improvement of working conditions.

Thousands of college students in Seoul responded to the workers' appeal. In the meantime, a college students' sit-in struggle has continued for 1 week in Seoul. The participants in the struggle demand that the violent threats and blackmail against the student leaders be stopped, campus autonomy restored, and police surveillance against their activities called off.

Approximately a month has passed since the South Korean education minister warned that the authorities would have to suppress the college students if new disturbances occur. As you see, the remarks of the ruling authorities' spokesman are identical with the actions as far as suppressive barbarity is concerned.

Scores of students have been jailed by Seoul's secret police since the beginning of the new school term on charges of violating social order.

The spokesmen for the Seoul regime babble sweet words and promises when they talk about the democratization of the South Korean society and basic freedom of civil rights. But what is the reality?

According to Japanese media, some 1,000 political prisoners groan in the Seoul regime's prison. Hundreds of opposition activits are prohibited from participating in the country's political life. As for the youths and students (?who are detained), they are in danger of receiving prison terms of up to 7 years on charges of participating in meetings not approved by (?the authorities). They take the so-called complaining students into (?police) custody, stopping them from continuing their studies.

This is the reality. Therefore, the government's raving about democratization is nothing but stereotype and false and deceptive propaganda.

As shown by the recent developments in South Korea, the resistance struggle against the antipeople regime is increasingly assuming the nature of the masses' struggle. Today, the college students and workers are struggling shoulder to shoulder opposing the Chon Tu-hwan's pro-U.S. dictatorship.

## MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD212323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Mangalyn Dugersuren, the Mongolian People's Republic foreign minister stopped off in Moscow on his way back from New York from 19th to 21st October. He was met and seen off at the airport by Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister and other officials as well as Gurbadam the ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic.

## KYODO: SOVIET OFFICIAL KILLED IN AFGHANISTAN

OW231225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Islamabad, Oct. 23 KYODO -- Western diplomatic sources here Tuesday reported the death of a high ranking Soviet official and several other casualties suffered by Red Army troops in Afghanistan recently at the hands of Afghan freedom-fighters.

They said the coffin of the high ranking Soviet official was unloaded at Kabul airport on October 18 from a plane that came from Jalalabad, the capital of Nangarhar Province in eastern Afghanistan.

Hundreds of Soviet soldiers at Kabul International Airport were seen paying respects to the dead Soviet official as his body was being transferred to a Moscow-bound Aeroflot flight.

Diplomats said they were unaware of the identity and circumstances of the death of the Soviet official, but it was understood he was killed somewhere near Jalalabad which had been turbulent during recent weeks.

## KORNILOV REBUKES DEFENDERS OF JACQUES ABOUCHAR

PM221430 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Tass political observer Yu. Kornilov article: "'Freedom of Information' or 'Freedom of Provocation'?"]

[Text] The ballyhoo over Jacques Abouchar, the French journalist and correspondent for television Channel Two "taken prisoner in Afghanistan" is growing in France. Not a day goes by without bourgeois press organs publishing "petitions" and "protests" against the Afghan authorities' violation of the "principles of freedom of information." The French Ministry of External Relations and Premier Laurent Fabius have joined this campaign, urging the need to "free" Abouchar and claiming that he was fulfilling "his information duty" in Afghanistan. So what foundation is there for these statements?

As is well known, a considerable number of foreign journalists are accredited in Afghanistan and recently representatives of various Western public circles have visited that country. They have freely published their impressions and opinions both about the positive processes and improvements in the DRA since the April Revolution and about the serious difficulties that it is encountering, primarily in connection with the undeclared war that the United States and certain other states are waging against Afghanistan.

However, objective information about the state of affairs in and around Afghanistan does not suit some people in the West. In an attempt to intensify the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, they are not averse to provocations and send their own emissaries into the DRA. Monsieur Abouchar is one of these. Undertaking his Afghan trip manifestly with prompting from the wings, this "journalist" did not, as is usual in generally accepted international practice, request a visa from the Afghan authorities and did not procure a ticket for the plane to Kabul. He sneaked into the country illegally, disguised in Afghan national dress and with the assistance of armed anti-Afghan gangs knocked together under CIA patronage.

In the past, the Afghan authorities have given permission to representatives of French television Channel Two to visit Afghanistan. However, the Paris devotees of "freedom of information" preferred to take a different path, they sent their correspondent into the country secretly, by the back door.

Why? Because this "correspondent" was to engage not in information, but in the most brazen disinformation about the DRA. That was not all. As is clear from Afghan press reports and statements made by Abouchar himself at a Kabul press conference, he had also been given tasks that had nothing to do with journalistic activity....

Let us recall that it is not the first time those Western circles that are striving to fuel tension around Afghanistan have sent French citizens into that country as their emissaries. Thus, in 1983 Philippe Jean-Marie Augoyard, a doctor by profession, was sent into the DRA illegally and, as was established, cooperated with the counterrevolutionary "Islamic Revolutionary Movement" and the "International Medical Aid" organization, which engages in espionage activity to gather military, political, and economic information about Afghanistan. Arrested by the security organs, Augoyard admitted that among other tasks it was his duty to invent anti-Soviet fabrications; this is the real nature of the "information duty" being carried out in Afghanistan by Western special service agents. One might think that the failure of the "Augoyard mission" would have been a lesson for those who organize such "missions." But no....

So, the question arises: What are they really worried about in Paris -- "freedom of information" or freedom of provocation against Afghanistan? Since when has this "freedom of information included actions that are criminally punishable by the laws of any country, such as secretly crossing a sovereign state's border, gathering intelligence information, and cooperating with antigovernment gangs? It would be interesting to know how the French authorities would react if, on the pretext of fulfilling their "information duty", a succession of foreign citizens illegally penetrated French territory and even cooperated with armed terrorists?

Afghanistan is a sovereign country, just as France, and those who do not wish to reckon with this must be prepared to continue to bear all responsibility for anti-Afghan provocations. As for the problem of freedom of information Abouchar's advocates are playing on, it has nothing whatever to do with that citizen's adventure. However much Paris tries to prove the reverse....

## U.S. AID TO REBELS DELAYS SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

LD211316 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 21 Oct 84

["Australian contributor" Bill Briggs commentary]

[Text] The fact that Afghanistan is a country fighting for its survival cannot be ignored. The Afghan Government is only too well aware of this fact. The counterrevolutionary groups are open in their statements of commitment to continue the war. Their backers are no less open about their aims. The war in Afghanistan has been described as an undeclared war. Enormous amounts of money and arms are still being poured into the counterrevolution by Western powers. Again, this is quite open.

While I was in Afghanistan, I visited a museum. It was a museum with a difference; its exhibits were weapons. Row upon row of U.S., British, Egyptian, Chinese, and Pakistani rifles, machine guns, mortars, mines, gas grenades, antiaircraft guns; in short, a sample of the range of weaponry imported into Afghanistan. Another obvious fact is that the Soviet Army is present in Afghanistan. They were asked there by the Afghan Government to assist in the fight against the U.S.-backed war. The Soviet troops went to Afghanistan as a temporary measure. The Afghan Government wish an early withdrawal, the Soviet Government wish an early withdrawal; the peoples of both countries wish an early withdrawal. Why then, more than 5 years later, are the Soviet troops still there?

The answer lies in part, in the fact that the museum I mentioned a moment ago continues to grow in its collection of exhibits. Money continues to pour into the coffers of the counterrevolutionaries. Pressure continues to be exerted upon Pakistan to maintain tension in the region. The only people not desiring an early withdrawal of Soviet troops is the leadership of the USA and their allies. Now this may sound odd, given the loud protests by leaders in the United States denouncing the Soviet presence, but the conditions under which the Soviet troop contingent would return home are simple. Take away the pressure, take away the support for the counterrevolutionaries, give stability a chance, and there will be no need for the Afghan Government to require any assistance. The answer to these requests is and has been the stepping up of arms and money supplies, the stepping up of militarist rhetoric on the part of the U.S. leaders.

Pakistan becomes central to this tension-building. As Sarwar Yoresh, deputy foreign minister in Afghanistan, explained to me: Had there been no United States' pressure applied to Pakistan, then a settlement would undoubtedly have been reached. Pressure, of course, takes the form of U.S. imperialism's arming of Pakistan, and with visits by British, Chinese and U.S. leading figures to Pakistan, which further provoke the situation and create additional problems.

And so the situation is quite clear: Stop the undeclared war, then there can be a pullout.

## AFGHAN ARMY KILLS REBELS, DESTROYS ARMS CACHE

LD201022 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul Oct 19 (CTK correspondent) -- The Afghan Army in cooperation with the local population has carried out a successful action against bandits operating in Ghazni, Qandahar and Qondoz Provinces, Kabul radio reported today.

More than 501 terrorists were killed and 16 were injured. Afghan Army units also liquidated several arms depots containing rockets, mortars and hand grenades.

## LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCILS ESTABLISHED IN DRA

LD201348 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul Oct 19 (CTK correspondent) -- Setting up local administrative bodies is one of the main instruments of the political consolidation in Afghanistan and is particularly important for strengthening people's power especially in tribal areas neighbouring on Pakistan.

According to Kabul press reports, so far over 400 consultative councils have been set up in 11 provinces.

The first councils were set up in the strategically important east Afghan district of Khost in Paktia Province, which is exposed to a strong pressure by counter-revolutionary gangs crossing in from Pakistan.

According to the daily ANIS, consultative councils have contacts also with Afghans living in Pakistan and provide conditions for their return home. Some 400 persons returned to Khost district in the past six months alone.

The building of the structure of bodies of local administration is to culminate with the founding of a supreme tribal assembly whose 150 members will represent Pushto and Baluchi tribes inhabiting nine Afghan border provinces.

## REASONS FOR SLOW LAND REFORM IN DRA EXPLAINED

PM220959 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 19 October in its First Edition carries on page 5, under the rubric "At Your Request," a 1,500-word dispatch by G. Musayelyan, datelined Kabul-Moscow and entitled "The Cooperative at the 'Home of Flowers.'"

The dispatch is written in response to the following letter from L. Yunin from Penza, quoted at the head of the item: "The shoots of the new life in Afghanistan are growing stronger, despite attacks by counterrevolution. In this connection, I would like to know how the land reform is being implemented in the country."

Musayelyan begins by describing the position of Afghan farmers before the revolution, the reforms introduced since April 1978, and the situation that has resulted from the formation of cooperatives. He says: "While a few years ago, the Afghan peasant was, to a certain extent, skeptical about cooperatives, not quite knowing what benefits he would gain by joining them, today the rural masses are, on the whole, being drawn toward the cooperatives."

The author goes on to quote from statements made by various officials and cooperative members, including a member of the cooperative at Gulhan village, whose name translates as the "Home of Flowers", and concludes his dispatch: "The cooperatives of Afghan peasants and artisans would have developed much faster had it not been for the undeclared war waged by the hirelings of international imperialism and reaction. The butchers from bandit groups, pretending to be defenders of Islam, are killing innocent peasants, burning their homes and crops, and chasing their livestock away. Today, rural workers everywhere are offering resolute armed resistance. The establishment of detachments for the defense of the revolution in rural areas -- more than 90 percent of these detachments consist of peasants who have joined the cooperatives -- proves that the DRA's cooperative peasantry is an organized mobilizing force in today's rural Afghanistan."

At the foot of the dispatch, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA publishes a 100-word "statistical guide" to Afghan cooperatives.

## PAKISTANI 'HOSTILE ACTS' AGAINST DRA CONDEMNED

LD181938 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Aleksandr Korolev commentary]

[Text] Many foreign news agencies have reported about an incident which took place in a border area of Konar Province in Afghanistan. Early in October a group of Pakistani helicopters intruded into the airspace of Afghanistan and attacked Afghan helicopters when they were making a landing in the Barikowt area. Two Afghan helicopters were badly damaged. Covering the incident the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency points out that this is the first case of open and direct involvement of the Pakistani Armed Forces in the hostile actions against Afghanistan. More from our observer Aleksandr Korolev:

At least three questions arise in connection with this outrageous incident. The first one is: Is this Pakistani involvement an accidental one, or is it the outcome of a certain policy pursued by the Pakistani authorities? Judging from Pakistan's current moves in relation to Afghanistan this hostile act cannot be regarded as an accidental one. After all, since the first days of the April Revolution, the participation of the Pakistani Government in the undeclared war against Afghanistan has been broadening and assuming different forms.

It began with the establishment on Pakistani territory, under the guise of refugee camps, of numerous bases of Afghan counterrevolutionaries and training centres for terrorists and subversive agents. Then the Pakistani authorities allowed counterrevolutionaries to go in for training at military schools of the Pakistani Army. With the passing of time, Pakistani military experts who trained Afghan counterrevolutionaries in carrying out raids against Afghanistan began to take part in them themselves. One of them were captured recently and brought before journalists at the news conference held in Kabul on 8 October. Caught red-handed, the man turned out to be a Pakistani intelligence captain called Zulfiqar Haidar.

This all goes to show that, succumbing to Washington's pressure, the Pakistani Government is setting the sights on the country's broader involvement in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The latest participation of Pakistani helicopters in military operations on the Afghan border should apparently be regarded as the continuation of that policy. In view of this escalation of Pakistan's hostile actions against a neighboring Muslim country it would be logical to ask a second question: Are all the assurances by the Pakistani authorities of their desire to reach a political settlement really worth anything? The words and deeds are absolutely incompatible. Since the Pakistani side has so far demonstrated no constructive approach at the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva, and Pakistan's involvement in acts of armed interference against Afghanistan becomes more and more open, the answer comes by itself. Islamabad resorts to peaceful rhetoric just for purely propagandist purposes, at the same time taking no practical steps toward a peaceful political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. On the contrary, the undeclared war against Afghanistan, as the Afghan leader Babrak Karmal declared recently, is not only continuing but is escalating.

And a third question: Why is the Pakistani military regime involving itself more and more in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, this major secret operation of the American Central Intelligence Agency? The flames of this war are flaring up on the very doorstep of Pakistan itself, threatening its vital national interests. Or maybe Pakistani generals have other more important considerations and interests.

## BRIEFS

DRA DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN -- A group of representatives from DRA commerce and industry departments is currently visiting Uzbekistan. The guests have visited the Tashkent branch of the Central Lenin Museum, the Uzbek economic products exhibition, and sites of interest in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. They will also travel to the other sectors of the republic. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Oct 84 GF]

## FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NEW ZEALAND

LD221833 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0758 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Wellington, 22 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Sergey Solovyev reports:

An agreement was signed here today on cooperation between New Zealand and USSR friendship societies for 1985-86. It envisages various joint measures, exhibitions, literary exchanges, cinematic exchanges and tourist group exchange trips.

The New Zealand-USSR Society was set up during World War II when a broad movement "for helping Soviet Russia" developed in New Zealand. Branches of the society in Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin are now doing a great deal to strengthen friendship and develop cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. A delegation of the public and cultural figures from the Uzbek SSR recently went to New Zealand on its initiative and with the assistance of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies to take part in "days of the Soviet Union".

According to the new agreement, a delegation of the Ukrainian SSR, together with an artistic ensemble, will take part in the 1985 days of the Soviet Union in New Zealand. The agreement points out in particular that the society will do a great deal of explanatory work in the year of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan, about the meaning of that victory and need to consolidate its successes by a tireless struggle for peace.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the New Zealand-USSR Society by its national secretary (John Steers) and on the Soviet side by Igor Lebedev, professor of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences, vice-president of the USSR-New Zealand Society.

## LANGE REJECTS DEAL WITH U.S. ON PORT CALLS

LD190325 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Canberra October 18 TASS -- Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand rejected the possibility of a compromise with the U.S.A. on the issue of letting U.S. nuclear-armed ships into the country's ports and territorial waters. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW, he said that he was not going to yield to pressure.

Meanwhile the United States is bringing pressure to bear on Wellington. According to the newspaper NEW ZEALAND HERALD, the U.S.A. informed New Zealand companies that their trading, financial and other operations in the U.S.A. would be strongly affected if the Labor government of New Zealand did not reconsider its decision banning U.S. nuclear-armed naval ships from calling at the country's ports and continued to insist on a revision of the ANZUS treaty.

## CHETVERIKOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS SRV

PM230839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU Party workers headed by N.N. Chetverikov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, left Moscow for Hanoi 21 October in line with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and Communist Party of Vietnam.

## USTINOV CABLES SFRY DEFENSE SECRETARY MAMULA

PM221329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Admiral of the Fleet B. Mamula, SFRY federal secretary for national defense

Esteemed Comrade Federal Secretary!

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I warmly congratulate you and all servicemen of the Yugoslav People's Army on the portentous festival: the 40th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the German invaders.

The liberation of Yugoslavia's capital during the Belgrade offensive operation was a major event in the expulsion of the hated occupiers from the country's whole territory and strengthened the unbreakable friendship between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples.

I express firm confidence that the fraternal relations established between our countries' armed forces during the years of grim trials and sealed by blood shed jointly on the battlefields against fascism will continue to develop for the good of world peace and socialism.

I wish Yugoslav servicemen further successes in improving combat skill in the interests of strengthening their socialist motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

## SOVIET LEADERSHIP GREETS, AWARDS CSSR'S STROUGAL

### Greetings on Birthday

PM221411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR

Esteemed Comrade Lubomir Strougal,

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers send you, eminent statesman and party figure of Socialist Czechoslovakia, cordial congratulations on your 60th birthday.

For many years you have been making a big contribution to the building of socialism in the CSSR and to the development and strengthening of all-around cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples.

We wish you, esteemed Comrade Strougal, good health and further successes in your responsible activity for the good of the Czechoslovak people, in the interests of further strengthening Soviet-Czechoslovak relations, and in the name of peace and socialism.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers

Award Decree

PM211417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree: "On Awarding the Order of the October Revolution to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, Member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Premier of the CSSR"]

[Text] The Kremlin, Moscow, 18 Oct -- For his great services in developing and strengthening fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR and in connection with his 60th birthday, Comrade Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR, is awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

## TRUD REPORTS AUCCTU DELEGATION VISIT TO CSSR

PM180945 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Oct 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU secretary V.F. Bogatikov was in the CSSR at the invitation of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia. The delegation visited the Czechoslovak trade unions' health resorts and exchanged experience in the organization of sanatorium and resort services for working people. The Soviet trade union delegation was received by K. Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Central Council. Topical questions of further developing cooperation between the USSR and CSSR trade unions were discussed at the meeting. The members of the Soviet trade union delegation returned home 10 October.

## HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI RECEIVES MENTESHASHVILI

PM230719 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Interparliamentary Ties": "Hungary"]

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct -- P. Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is paying an official visit to Hungary, here today. I. Katona, secretary of the Hungary Presidential Council, and V.N. Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Hungary, were present at the meeting.

## POLISH SEJM DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD221509 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- A Polish Sejm delegation led by Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

## POLAND MOVES TO UNIFY TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

PM221409 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Oct 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Toward Unification of Trade Union Movement in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct -- Representatives of an organizing group to convene a national [vsepolskiy] trade union meeting have held a press conference here. Journalists were told of the organizing group's decision to hold a national trade union meeting in the city of Bytom on 24 November this year.

Drafts of a number of documents defining the principles for setting up a national trade union organ were discussed and adopted at a group session. The drafts have been sent to trade union organizations throughout the country for discussion. They define the aims, tasks, and structure of the future organ, which has been named the "National Trade Union Agreement," and emphasize that there are now 4.7 million trade union members in Poland, united in more than 20,000 trade union organizations.

The documents put forward a proposal to elaborate a platform of the trade unions' program and organizational unity. The rules for nominating representatives at the national meeting were also adopted.

## USSR EMBASSY GREETS HONECKER ON GDR ANNIVERSARY

AU101858 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 84 p 12

[Congratulatory message by W. Kochemasov, ambassador of the USSR to the GDR, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker: On the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR, I want to extend fraternal greetings and wholehearted congratulations to you, the GDR party and state leadership, and to the republic's working people on behalf of all Soviet citizens working in the GDR.

On 7 October 1949 a new page was turned in the history of the German people in Europe. As a result of the defeat of German fascism and following the democratic transformations, the first worker-peasant state was created on German soil. Under the leadership of their Marxist vanguard -- the SED -- and in close cooperation with the USSR, the republic's working people embarked on the road of building socialism, and friendship and cooperation with other peoples. Today the GDR is a flourishing state that is successfully building a developed socialist society and that has reached a high level of development in the economy, science, technology, and culture. The decisive merit in the republic's upward evolution, in the constant improvement of the well-being of its citizens, and in strengthening the society's political and moral unity belongs to the SED, the party that is true to the great ideals of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and to the legacy of the leader of the German workers movement, Ernst Thaelmann.

The jubilee year of your country is marked by new successes in all areas. This is proved by the impressive results achieved in socialist competition in honor of the anniversary and by the overfulfillment of the great tasks assumed by the working collectives.

In the current situation, which is sharpened through the fault of the aggressive imperialist forces, the GDR, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union, firmly and consistently advocates the prevention of a new dangerous round of the arms race, disarmament, mutually advantageous cooperation between states with differing social systems, and the resumption of the policy of detente. The Republic has become an important factor for security and peace in central Europe and has won high international prestige.

The GDR is consistently advocating internationalist stances and is making an important contribution to further strengthening the unity and closed ranks of the countries belonging to the socialist community, to strengthening the Warsaw Pact, and to deepening mutually advantageous cooperation within CEMA.

Cooperation between the CPSU and the SED, between the Soviet Union and the GDR becomes closer and closer with each passing year. It is characterized by complete convergence of opinion on all important problems of the present-day world. Our fraternal relations based on the eternally living principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism today encompass actually all social areas in both countries and effectively contribute to resolving the questions of socialist and communist building.

The agreements concluded with Comrade K.U. Chernenko during a meeting on 14 June 1984 will undoubtedly contribute to the further deepening and development of those relations.

The Soviet citizens who are working in the GDR view it as their internationalist duty to contribute to the all-around further strengthening of the unity in action between the CPSU and the SED with a view to bringing our peoples closer and expanding collaboration and cooperation between our states on international issues. In implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the subsequent party Central Committee plunums, we are doing everything in our power to make a deserving contribution to resolving our historic tasks.

Today, on the most important jubilee of the fraternal GDR, we wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrade Honecker, the entire party and state leadership, and the GDR people new successes in building developed socialist society and in our joint struggle for the triumph of the ideals of socialism and peace. From the bottom of my heart I wish you good health, great work energy, and personal happiness.

With communist greetings, W. Kochemasov, ambassador of the USSR in the GDR

## FURTHER ON MOSCOW VISIT OF FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN

### Talyzin Welcomes Delegation

LD221403 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] A Finnish delegation led by Paavo Vayrynen, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Finland, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The delegation will take part in celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the armistice between the USSR and Finland and the establishment of the Finnish-Soviet Union Society.

At the Leningrad Train Station the guests were met by Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Konarev, minister of the USSR; Maltsev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship, and other officials. The welcoming party included Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the USSR.

### Gromyko, Vayrynen Hold Talks

LD221841 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Vayrynen, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Finland, who arrived in the Soviet Union at the head of a Finnish delegation to participate in the armistice agreement between the USSR and Finland and of the creation of the Finland-USSR Society.

Concerning the principled approach of the USSR to relations with Finland, Comrade Gromyko drew attention to the recent address by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to Finnish television viewers in which he stressed: The Soviet Union will consistently and steadfastly conduct the policy of good-neighbourliness with your side that was bequeathed to us by the founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

In the course of the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, it was noted that the consistent course of friendship and mutual trust between the USSR and Finland -- in the establishment of which the armistice agreement was an important landmark -- constantly produces weighty results in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, and of the strengthening of peace and cooperation in Europe.

On behalf of the USSR Government, Comrade Gromyko gave a dinner in honor of the Finnish delegation.

### Festive Meeting Held

LD222157 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting of the capital's public devoted to the 40th anniversary of the signing of the armistice with Finland, and the formation of the Finland-Soviet Society was held in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Board of the USSR-Finland Society; other officials, and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations. Also present was the delegation headed by Paavo Vayrynen.

Delivering a report, Comrade Talyzin noted that fruitful, mutually beneficial cooperation is the unshakable foundation of Soviet-Finnish relations. Today, as before, he stated, the firm will of our countries and peoples to steadfastly follow the line determined by the 1944 treaty is the reliable guarantee of favorable development of relations between our two countries in the future.

In his speech, Paavo Vayrynen stressed that the course of friendship with the Soviet Union has won the solid support of all Finnish people. Soviet-Finnish cooperation now embraces literally all spheres of the two countries' life.

## FURTHER ON TOLKUNOV DELEGATION'S AUSTRIAN VISIT

### Tolkunov Meets With Gratz

PM230708 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent N. Novikov: "Horizons of Cooperation"]

[Text] Vienna -- The visit to Austria by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, is continuing.

On the afternoon of 19 October the Soviet delegation was received by Austrian Foreign Minister L. Gratz. The talk took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The two sides stressed that the prestige of the Alpine republic is based on strict observance of the State Treaty and its status of neutrality and on its consistent peace-loving foreign policy course.

The Soviet delegation stressed in the conversation that the aggressive course of U.S. militarist circles and some NATO countries has caused substantial harm to international relations and has exacerbated the threat to peace. The deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe has heated the atmosphere in Europe still further. The positions of the Soviet Union and Austria on decisive questions of war and peace coincide or are close. Our countries have broad opportunities for cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

### Austrian TV Interviews Tolkunov

AU220942 Vienna Television Service in German 2015 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Interview given by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Union Council of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to Austrian Television correspondent Friedrich Orter in Vienna on 19 October, recorded in Russian fading into German translation]

[Text] [Orter] Tolkunov stated in regard to the forthcoming visit of Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz to Moscow:

[Tolkunov] We have first and foremost in mind the development of cooperation between Austria and the Soviet Union. As far as the global problems of the present world are concerned, I believe that the positions of our two states are in essence similar or identical.

In the first half of the year, Austrian-Soviet foreign trade has increased by one-third compared with the same period last year. The turnover totaled R1.5 billion. There are still good opportunities to develop our economic relations on the basis of equality of rights and mutual benefit.

[Orter] How does the Soviet Union assess Austria's neutrality policy in view of the exacerbated tensions between East and West?

[Tolkunov] As far as the Soviet Union and the Supreme Soviet are concerned we have stated repeatedly that we very much appreciate Austria's permanent neutrality as well as the State Treaty which was signed almost 30 years ago here in Vienna.

### Vienna Visit Summarized

LD221538 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna October 22 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by the chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Lev Tolkunov stayed on an official visit in Austria at the invitation of the Austrian parliament from October 16 to 22. The Soviet members of parliament had conversations with deputies of the Austrian parliament, with representatives of the business circles and officials of the Austrian-Soviet Society, and also made a tour of the country.

The delegation was received by the Federal President of Austria Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and also had meetings with the Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz.

During the meetings and conversations the unanimous conviction was expressed that the further development of all-round contacts between the USSR and Austria accords with the cardinal interests of the peoples of both countries. The strengthening ties between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Austrian parliament are also making a useful contribution to the strengthening of friendship and goodneighbourhood that characterise Soviet-Austrian relations.

Members of the delegation stressed that in conditions of the aggravation of the international situation the Soviet Union consistently pursues its peaceloving course directed at curbing the arms race and strengthening peace in the whole world. The Austrian side spoke highly of the efforts made by the USSR in the interests of ensuring peace, international security and detente.

## DANISH SOCIAL DEMOCRAT DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

### PRAVDA on Arrival

PM230715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Danish Guests"]

[Text] A delegation from the Danish Social Democratic Party comprised of L. Budtz, P. Nielsen, and K. Olesen, members of the Danish Social Democratic Party Central Executive, arrived in Moscow 16 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was met by A. Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Commmittee; V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and senior executives from the CPSU Central Committee apparatus.

### Favors Nuclear-Freeze Zone

LD222014 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- A delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark was staying in the Soviet Union on October 16-22. A meeting with the delegation was held at the CPSU Central Committee on October 17.

The meeting was attended for the CPSU by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Georgiy Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, director of the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, Richard Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, editor-in-chief of the journal KOMMUNIST, and Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, for the Social Democratic Party of Denmark -- by members of the party board Lasse Budtz, Paul Nielson and Kield Olesen.

The delegations exchanged views on major international problems and expressed profound concern over the continuing growth of tensions in Europe and the world as a whole, further intensification of the race in arms, especially nuclear arms, and the danger of the nuclear arms race spreading into the outer space. It was noted that in the conviction of the representatives of both parties, international problems should be resolved not with the use or threat of force but with a manifestation of the will for returning interstate relations into the channel of international detente and constructive cooperation. The important way for accomplishing these aims is the conduct of honest and serious talks on major problems of the present day aiming at achieving agreements on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

Such talks should aim at achieving mutual understanding with respect to effective measures in the arms control field, including a freeze on nuclear arsenals and, subsequently, their limitation and reduction, general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, prohibition of chemical weapons and adoption of urgent measures to prevent the arms race from spreading into outer space.

The delegations came out in favor of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament mapping out constructive and effective measures in that field.

It was stressed that the preservation of stability and peace and the consolidation of security in northern Europe plays a major role in the process of strengthening European security. In this connection the representatives of both parties expressed their active support for the efforts aimed at establishing nuclear weapon-free zones in northern Europe, and for the idea of setting up such zones in central Europe and the Balkans.

The representatives of the CPSU drew attention of the Danish side to the fact that the Soviet Union had recently reaffirmed its readiness to act as a guarantor of a nuclear weapon-free zone in northern Europe and to consider the question of certain measures with respect to its own adjacent territory, and also to discuss with the sides concerned the issue of giving a nuclear weapon-free status to the water area of the Baltic sea.

The delegations of the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Denmark [SDPD] stressed the need of settling by political means the existing and prevention of new military conflicts, above all, in the Near and Middle East, in Africa and Central America, conflicts that constitute a threat to peace, and declared solidarity of the parties with the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation.

The delegations believe that the interests of preserving peace, averting the military threat and saving mankind from a nuclear holocaust demand active action from public and political forces, especially, the working class movement, irrespective of the difference in their ideologies.

The representatives of the two parties stressed that the meeting that took place was fruitful and useful for both sides and declared their intention to continue dialogue and contacts between the CPSU and the SDPD. The two sides expressed the desire to promote further development of goodneighborly relations and allround cooperation between the Soviet Union and Denmark.

The delegation also had conversations at the Institutes of the U.S.A. and Canada, World Economics and International Relations, State and Law at the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

## VOSS GREETS FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS ON USSR VISIT

LD230915 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct (TASS) -- "The Soviet-French parliamentary exhange aids better mutual understanding and the further consolidation of the traditional friendly links between the peoples of the two countries." -- This was stressed at a meeting in the USSR Supreme Soviet with a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France, led by Claude Estier, chairman of the commission. The delegation arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

Welcoming the guests, Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities (one of the chambers) of the USSR Supreme Soviet, noted that "the development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the French National Assembly is particularly important now when the international situation is deteriorating." "The parliamentarians of the two countries," he said, "can make their contribution to the cause of peace and detente."

The delegation leaves for Leningrad by train in the evening. Here it will acquaint itself with the historic and architectural sights. On returning to Moscow, there will be meetings and conversations with members of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

## ITALIAN DELEGATION DISCUSSES TRADE COOPERATION

LD221810 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- A delegation of the National League of Cooperative and Friendly Societies of Italy, led by the league's president Onelio Prandini, is currently in the Soviet Union.

The delegation is having talks in the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The delegation will have meetings in the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Trade as well as in sectoral ministries and foreign-trade associations.

The purpose of the Italian delegation's visit [is] to make more active business contacts with the Soviet Union.

An agreement on cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Italian cooperatives is expected to be signed.

## GRIGORIYEV COMMENTS ON FRG MILITARIZATION PLANS

LD221716 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Aleksey Grigoriyev writes:

On October 23 it will be thirty years since representatives of the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Canada, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg signed in Paris a document on the remilitarisation of the FRG and on including it in the Western European Union and NATO. Thereby the green light was given to the realisation of the ambitious desires of the West German military-industrial complex.

At the 30th session of the assembly of the Western European Union in June this year, the participants in the organization lifted the last restrictions off the FRG in the field of the production of conventional arms: The Bavarian aircraft-missile company "Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm", the military shipyards "Howaldtswerke -- Deutsche Werft" in Hamburg and Kiel, the Duesseldorf arms manufacturing firm "Rheinmetal" and other giants of the FRG's military-industrial complex were allowed to produce long-range missiles, strategic bombers, combatant ships and submarines of all classes.

That action virtually became the recognition of the fact that militarily the FRG is the Pentagon's main assistant in the western part of the European Continent. The Bundeswehr, almost half a million strong, is the leading army in the West European NATO member countries. The FRG is one of the world's major suppliers of licences for the production of weapons, and the products of the West German military-industrial complex go to more than 70 countries. "Leopard-2" tanks, "Tornado" combat aircraft and other military hardware of the West German make are used more and more widely in the modernisation of the FRG's European partners for NATO.

West German General Hans-Joachim Mack has been appointed deputy supreme commander of NATO's allied armed forces in Europe. All matters concerning nuclear weapons are included in the sphere of his competence. Is not this an evidence of connivance at the ambitions of the FRG's generals who strain after nuclear arms?

The endorsement by the FRG's Government of the Bundeswehr's "planning" programme intended for a period till the end of the century is also arousing concern. According to the plans, about 240,000 million marks, i.e. almost the same amount as the country's entire annual budget now, will be spent by the West German Army in a period up to year 1997 for the purchase of newest weapons alone. According to a draft state budget of the FRG for 1985, the military establishment's direct expenditures alone will grow by 3.7 per cent and will amount approximately to 50,000 million marks.

The growth of military appropriations, the extension of the term of military duty, and the acquisition of new weapon systems -- all are indicative of Bonn's obvious endeavours to enhance its role in the military structure of the north Atlantic bloc still more. And this takes place against the background of the disquieting "renaissance" of revanchist forces in the FRG, the forces which openly clamour for a "revision of history" and enjoy direct support from the official authorities on the Rhine.

## TURKEY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS LINKED TO NATO DEMANDS

LD192242 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 17 Oct 84

[From "Soviet and World Affairs" feature; unattributed commentary entitled "The Situation in Southeast Anatolia"]

[Text] A number of recent articles in the Turkish press express a profound unease about the socioeconomic situation in Anatolia's southeastern regions. It is reported that in these regions the people are faced with steadily increasing difficulties in all aspects of their daily life. According to MILLIYET, the region's industry, consisting of small enterprises and workshops, has long been stagnating. Over a period of years, there have been no investments here, either in [word indistinct] industry or in the development of agriculture. In the greater part of peasants' holdings, the primitive wooden plow ["karasapan," the symbol of backwardness in Turkey] is the implement used for tilling the soil. Drought is the plague of the fields. Crops are dismally low. This, in turn, causes various hardships: poverty, disease, increasing discontent.

All these create conditions for a social explosion. According to reports in the press, all these problems -- including the insufficiency of hospitals and schools -- were discussed recently at a session of the Turkish Council of Ministers. It is reported that after this session Prime Minister Turgut Ozal replied to journalists' questions and stated that considerable investment needs to be made in the development of the country's eastern provinces. He reported that the work of drawing up the country's financial budget for 1985 had been completed. Nothing, however, was said about making allocations in the budget for the development needs of the eastern provinces -- and this is not accidental...probably. As Deniz Aksoy, one of our listeners writes, previous governments have made bags of promises for the development of the eastern provinces. Governments have come and gone, but the socioeconomic situation of the southeastern province of Anatolia has remained the same as before. Why?

As recognized by many of the Turkish papers, the real reason for this state of affairs lies in the burden of excessively high military expenditures borne by the country as a member of the imperialist NATO bloc. These expenditures are constantly increasing under pressure from the NATO leadership, particularly in recent years. According to data published in CUMHURIYET, in 1982, 450 billion lira were spent for military purposes in Turkey. This figure rose to 600 billion lira in 1983. Yet, even this escalation of military expenditures is too small for the NATO leadership. According to U.S. General Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO allied armed forces, Turkey should increase its military expenditures by $550 million every year.

Turkey's serious socioeconomic difficulties, particularly the difficulties of the southeastern provinces, are connected with the increase in military expenditures. Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who recognizes the fact that Turkey's military expenditures are rather high in relation to its national income, does not hide this. Turkey, in fact, stands to pay $4.5 billion for the purchase of 160 F-16 aircraft alone. According to expert calculations, if Turkey were to cut down the purchase of such aircraft by at least 50 percent, it could solve many acute problems connected with the development of the eastern provinces of the country with the $2 billion plus sum thus saved: A number of electricity-generating stations and various industrial enterprises could be built, people in the countryside could be supplied with water, and schools could be built for millions of children reaching school age. To put it in a nutshell, large segments of the population are paying a very high price for the decision to bow to NATO's demands.

## U.S. TRYING TO CREATE RIFT BETWEEN TURKEY, USSR

LD202051 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Station commentary entitled "Despite the Events Known to Everyone"]

[Excerpts] Events in southeastern Turkey are causing extensive repercussions in the country. Instability in one's own (?country) is creating, quite justifiably, concern in Turkish [words indistinct] circles. Naturally, Turkey can solve all its problems, including the most complicated domestic ones, by itself and through its own resources. Certain circles, however, noticeably wish to shift the responsibility of what are, in light of what has been happening in the country, domestic difficulties. These (?very circles) are once again resorting to the old anti-Soviet fabrications utilized in various situations on earlier occasions.

The Istanbul papers GUNES and GUNAYDIN as well as TERCUMAN, which have become expert in publishing fabrications against the northern neighbor, have embarked upon an ugly campaign against the Soviet Union. Attempts have been made to show that the Soviet Union has an alleged connection with the southeast Anatolia events [words indistinct], which is nothing more than flagrant slander.

American [word indistinct] are utilizing every opportunity to create a rift between Turkey and the USSR. Tendentiously claiming that there is some kind of alleged Soviet threat against Turkey, they are exploiting this claim to drag Turkey farther into their aggressive plans to transform it into an area of military operations against the Soviet Union, the Arab countries, and other Asian countries. [sentence indistinct]

(?One should now ask of those who allege there is a Soviet connection with the events in southeast Anatolia:) Can any proof, however small, be produced to back those allegations? It cannot, simply because such proof is nonexistent, nor are there instances of any alleged Soviet help to any terrorists. In this connection, one cannot help point out the following:

[Passage citing THE NEW YORK TIMES and drawing parallels with Turkey indistinct]

Otherwise, they would have known that the Soviet Union considers people of each country to be the masters of their own houses. In the belief of the Soviet Union, the people of each country settle their domestic problems themselves, in accordance with their own national interests. Some papers published in Istanbul, however, are trying to reverse reality in order to undermine the developing Soviet-Turkish good-neighbor relations. Their efforts are, above all, radically opposed to the interests of the Turkish people.

## PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON MIDEAST LEADERS VISITS

LD221428 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 22 Oct 84

["Briefing at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held today at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was devoted to the results of the visits to the Soviet Union by the presidents of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Iraq.

Summing up the results of the Soviet-Arab meetings held at the summit and high levels deputy head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Valeriy Sukhin stressed that in conditions of the continuing acuteness and explosiveness of the situation in the Middle East there is a natural need for consultations and exchange of views between countries with the aim of searching for constructive solutions of problems of mutual interest. Noting that the situation in the Middle East causes the concern both of Arab states and the Soviet Union he said that the talks had passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. A wide range of questions both of bilateral relations and of the situation in the Middle East, as well as pressing international problems were discussed.

It was noted that the explosive situation in the Middle East is due to the continuing aggressive actions of Israel which relies on support from the United States.

Valeriy Sukhin said that both sides had resolutely condemned Israel's continuing occupation of Lebanese territory and stressed the need of the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The United States and Israel, he stressed, are blocking the road to genuine peace in the Middle East and trying to impose separate deals on the Arabs. A cardinal improvement of the situation in the Middle East can be achieved only by collective efforts -- by way of convening an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. As is known, precisely this road is indicated by the Soviet Union's recent proposals on a Middle East settlement.

In the course of the talks, the spokesman of the USSR Foreign Ministry said, the leaders of Arab states noted the big importance of the Soviet Union's principled and consistent line in Middle East affairs, and stated their support of the Soviet proposals on a Middle East settlement made on July 29 this year. They noted that these proposals accord with the cardinal interests of the Arab peoples.

The results of the meetings allow for the conclusion that they will make an important contribution to the strengthening and development of Soviet-Arab friendship, which is a mighty factor in the resistance to the aggressive, expansionist intrigues in the Middle East of Israel and the United States that supports it, Valeriy Sukhin said.

When asked about the possibility of an exchange of views between the USSR and the United States on the Middle East problem, Sukhin recalled that there had already been an experience of such consultations, more than that, an accord was reached in 1977 on ways of solving the Middle East problem. But unfortunately this accord was frustrated through no fault of ours, he said. Statements by the United States about readiness to conduct consultations on the Middle East are not backed up by deeds.

A Greek journalist asked if problems of the Mediterranean were discussed at the talks. Valeriy Sukhin confirmed that these problems were discussed in the course of some of the meetings in Moscow. In particular note was made of the need and importance of implementing the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, including the principles and provisions pertaining to the Mediterranean. They provide for the interconnection of security in the European Continent with security in that area.

Touching on the question of the possible ways of solving the Iranian-Iraqi conflict Sukhin said that as it was noted in the course of the talks in Moscow between Andrey Gromyko and Tariq "Aziz, the immediate ending of this senseless bloodshed would accord with the vital interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, the interests of the preservation and strengthening of peace in the whole world.

As to the USSR, it fully and resolutely supports the position and line of Iraq directed at the attainment of this aim. Sukhin said that questions of the situation in the world, which has seriously deteriorated through the fault of the imperialist circles, first of all the United States, were acutely and seriously raised in the course of the Soviet-Arab meetings. The Arab leaders are fully conscious of the seriousness of the present situation in the international arena. The unanimous view was expressed that all states, big and small, all peace forces in the world should build up their efforts directed at stopping the arms race, preserving peace and security.

## IZVESTIYA CONTRASTS U.S., USSR MIDEAST STANCES

PM230920 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Lasting Peace for the Near East"]

[Text] Palestinians who were born in the year of the first Arab-Israeli war and have not died of Israeli bullets are only 36 years old today. However, the sorrow and suffering that have befallen each of those people would be more than sufficient for several generations.

In less than four decades, the Near East has experienced five devastating and bloody wars launched by Israel. Each has left behind bombed Arab cities, hundreds of devastated villages, and destroyed Muslim holy places. Tens of thousands of Palestinians, Lebanese, Syrians, Jordanians, and Egyptians have been killed. Syria's Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip, east Jerusalem, and south Lebanon are now beneath the boot of the Israeli occupiers. The monstrous crimes committed by the Israeli aggressors and their American "strategic allies" in Lebanon will never be blotted from mankind's memory...

The vital interests of peoples in the Near East, just like the interests of international security as a whole, insistently dictate the need for the speediest attainment of an all-embracing, just, and lasting settlement of the Near East conflict.

The Soviet Union is waging a consistent struggle for a cardinal solution to this problem, as reflected in the historic peace program proposed by the 24th CPSU Congress, in the 26th party congress materials, and in the September 1982 plan for a just and lasting settlement in the Near East. There has also been broad international support for the Soviet Union's recent initiatives, which envisage the total withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and a just solution of the Near East conflict's key problem, the Palestinian problem, on the basis of implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and creation of their own independent state.

The broad highway toward this goal passes via the convening of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

Attitudes toward the USSR's proposals, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said at the luncheon in honor of president 'A.'A. Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic, "have now become a kind of touchstone or yardstick for the seriousness of any state's approach toward a peaceful settlement in the Near East."

The Soviet proposals, which are widely supported in the Arab world, have been rejected outright only by the main culprits behind the Near East conflict, the United States and Israel. The "strategic allies" have exposed themselves yet again as opponents of a peaceful solution to the Near East problem.

The U.S. Administration makes no secret of its irritation at the USSR's proposals. The United States has nothing to set against this constructive policy, apart from verbal rhetoric aimed at covering up Israel's aggressive aspirations and Washington's anti-Arab activities. Under the camouflage of talks about the withdrawal of the occupation troops from south Lebanon, additional columns of Israeli tanks are being sent to that country. The aggressors' terror against the Lebanese population is being intensified. The Israeli colonizers are continuing to build settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River, thus essentially preparing the ground for annexation of the territory intended for the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

It is no secret that Tel Aviv is implementing its aggressive plans with the help of U.S. arms and the money that Washington so generously appropriates for the aggressor. The meeting that has just taken place between Israel's new prime minister, S. Peres and U.S. President R. Reagan has shown that the White House is increasing its gamble on Israel in Near East affairs. It has been promised an additional 1 billion dollars for next year, over and above the sum of 2.6 billion dollars. THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported that the Israeli leadership will aim to increase this sum to 4 billion dollars. Meanwhile, A. Sharon, the butcher of Sabra and Shatila, who has been given the position of minister in Tel Aviv's new cabinet, has openly declared that the United States owes Israel 70 billion dollars for services rendered in the implementation of Washington's military plans.

The U.S. Administration's generous military and economic assistance for Israel has very definite underlying reasons. Having arbitrarily included the Near East in the sphere of its "vital interests," the United States is effectively seeking one thing: to establish its domination, in other words, the same old colonialism, albeit under a new guise. Backstage intrigues are being hatched, separate deals concluded, threats and bribery employed, and the New Jersey's guns fired in order to achieve this aim.

The hegemonistic U.S. plans for the Near East stand out especially clearly against the background of the USSR's constructive proposals for a Near East settlement. "The USSR is advocating justice, while the United States takes the aggressor's side," the Jordanian newspaper AL-DUSTUR wrote. Tunisia's AL-SABAH notes: "Washington does not enjoy any trust in the Arab region." King Husayn of Jordan emphasized in an interview with CBS TV that the USSR's policy in the Near East is distinguished by consistency; this cannot be said about the U.S. stance, which is subject to constant changes. The United States, following a policy of comprehensive support for Israel's expansionist pretensions, has been forced, as THE WASHINGTON POST admits, to "backpedal" from time to time, while the Soviet policy is aimed at helping to achieve unity of the Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggression. The newspaper points out the Arab countries' desire to develop close contacts with the Soviet Union, which the visits to the USSR by the leaders of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic, and the Syrian Arab Republic indicate.

Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, highly appraised the Soviet Union's proposals for a Near East settlement, which contain a realistic and constructive program for establishing peace in the region.

The difficult struggle that the Arabs have to wage against Israel's aggressive aspirations and the United States' actions in the Near East repeatedly emphasizes the importance of close cooperation and cohesion among the Arab countries. A loyal and reliable friend, the Soviet Union, invariably sides with the Arab peoples' just cause and their struggle to preserve their independence and sovereignty. It pits a plan for the cardinal solution of the Near East problem via the collective efforts of all interested sides against the adventurist policy of Israel's Zionist leadership and the U.S. ruling circles, who consider themselves entitled to decide unilaterally the destiny of the Near East. This is the only way to elaborate an all-embracing, truly just, and genuinely lasting settlement.

PEOPLES OF THE ARAB COUNTRIES! RALLY YOUR RANKS IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ISRAELI AGGRESSION AND IMPERIALIST DIKTAT! [paragraph capitalized in original]

## WEINBERGER MILITARY TALKS IN ISRAEL ASSESSED

PM220913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Priority to Tel Aviv"]

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who is making a trip to a number of Near East countries, has visited Egypt and Israel.

It was announced that during Weinberger's talks with Egyptian officials, questions of "bilateral military cooperation" occupied a significant place. The specific results of the talks have not been reported officially. The press points out that they chiefly discussed deliveries of American weapons to Egypt. The Egyptian side insisted, in particular, that Cairo be granted the same volume of "military aid" as is allocated to Israel. As already reported, in the current fiscal year Israel will receive $2.6 billion from the United States, including $1.4 billion for military needs.

However, commentators point out, the U.S. military handouts for fiscal 1985 have already been distributed. As formerly, they are weighted in favor of Israel. In their opinion, this U.S. approach, despite the White House's promise, will hardly change in the future. In addition, as Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres' recent visit across the ocean showed, Washington intends to activate the entire complex of "strategic cooperation" with Tel Aviv, which is not confined to arms deliveries but is multifaceted and aimed at establishing American-Israeli domination in the region.

As the Israeli press reports, the practical realization of those intentions was the main aim of Weinberger's trip to Tel Aviv. According to the newspaper DAVAR, "questions connected with the sharp buildup of Israel's military potential were examined" during the talks. It is envisaged, in particular, that the United States will help to enlarge and modernize Israeli military enterprises, accelerate production of the new Lavi fighter-bomber, and construct a plant for submarines and also a naval base. This base, DAVAR writes, will also be used by submarines of the U.S. 6th Fleet.

As Tel Aviv Radio reported, "plans for secret measures" were also discussed. In other words, on the "Israeli stage" of Weinberger's Near East tour, verbal promises were not discussed, but quite "concrete things" that accord with the hegemonist designs of both the "strategic allies."

## AIMS, RESULTS OF PERES, SHAMIR U.S. VISIT VIEWED

PM181641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Along a Well Trodden Path"]

[Text] Beirut -- Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres and Foreign Minister Y. Shamir have made a pilgrimage to the United States. This was the first visit by the leaders of the two political groupings to America since they formed an alliance in the new government. The alliance between the Labor Party and the Likud bloc was concluded in the name of continuing Tel Aviv's deadlocked adventurist, aggressive policy, responsibility for which is borne by both blocs.

It is known that the adventurism of Israel's ruling circles derives its strength from U.S. support. Washington picks up the tab for the Israeli military and meets the costs associated with the occupation of southern Lebanon and the colossal military spending occasioned by Tel Aviv's hostile and predatory policy toward the Arabs. This policy has resulted in a very acute crisis in Israel itself. Its manifestations are catastrophic inflation, rising prices, declining living standards, an increase in the number of social conflicts, and the strengthening of the antiwar movement. However, the Israeli leadership seeks a way out of the situation that has been created not by reviewing and abandoning the bankrupt course, but by obtaining ever greater assistance from imperialist and Zionist circles.

Peres took a long list of requests with him, and they were practically all satisfied. News agencies report that in addition to annual subsidies for military and economic purposes to the tune of $2.6 billion, Israel will be granted an extra $1.2 billion for 1985, and gratis! A special emergency fund is being set up to bolster the rapidly depreciating Israeli currency, the shekel, and to guarantee Tel Aviv new loans. Israel will receive additional orders from the U.S. Armed Forces deployed in Europe. An American-Israeli "free trade zone" is being created to give Tel Aviv businessmen broad access to the U.S. market.

The question of ending Israeli aggression and a political settlement of Near East problems within the framework of a peace conference was not even raised during the visit. This is highly symptomatic. The military-strategic alliance that has taken shape between Washington and Tel Aviv is continuing to develop and strengthen to the detriment of the interests of peace and security in the Near East. The facts attest that if any changes take place in the U.S. position, they are always in Israel's favor. Nor are any substantial changes in evidence in the approach of the new Israeli Government to Near East problems. It continues to put its country in the position of Washington's vassal and cudgel in the Near East. This has been demonstrated once again by the trip across the ocean.

## SYRIA ENDORSES RESULTS OF AL-ASAD VISIT

LD222227 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus October 22 TASS -- The Government of Syria has endorsed the results of the working friendly visit of Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, to the Soviet Union and of his talks with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Speaking at a meeting of the government, Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ba'ur al'Kasm emphasized that the meeting in Moscow contributed to deepening and broadening friendly contacts and relations between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic.

He stated full identity of views between the two sides on all matters discussed during the talks, the matters concerning both the situation in the region and in the international arena and cooperation between the two states. The Soviet Union's stand, the head of the Syrian Government pointed out, contributes to strengthening Syria's course of counter-acting imperialism's and Zionism's dangerous plans and conspiracies in the region.

## IRAQ, USSR ECONOMIC MEETINGS END; PROGRAM SIGNED

JN191507 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct (INA) -- Today, Iraq and the USSR signed a protocol and program on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries. The program was signed at the conclusion of the joint Iraqi-USSR Committee meetings here and aims to further strengthen and deepen cooperation between the economic and commercial establishments in both countries.

The program was signed for Iraq by 'Isam 'Abd al-Rarim, Iraqi Oil Ministry under secretary and deputy chairman of the Iraqi side to the committee meetings, and for the USSR by Yevgeniy Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

## JORDANIAN MINISTER HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

JN180927 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Oct 84 p 24

[Text] Amman -- AL-RA'Y -- Finance Minister Dr Hanna 'Awdah began talks in Moscow yesterday with a number of Soviet officials on aspects of bilateral economic cooperation. Dr. 'Awdah arrived in the USSR the day before yesterday on an official visit that will last several days.

## IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT BATTLE REPORTS CITED

LD211502 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad October 21 TASS -- A regular communique of the Supreme Military Command of Iraq reports that the Iraqi troops launched a counteroffensive Saturday in the central section of the Iranian-Iraqi front. They restored control over the whole of the territory whose capture was claimed recently by the Iranian side. Two infantry battalions and one tank battalion of the Iranian troops, as well as two brigades of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution", were destroyed in the three days of the battle.

Nicosia October 21 TASS -- According to the IRNA news agency, the Iranian troops which took part in the offensive in the area of Meymak fulfilled their mission. The Iranian units which hold the heights captured in this section of the front are consolidating their positions. In the three days of combat operations the casualties of the Iraqi side amounted to 2,500 killed and wounded.

## PONOMAREV MEETS WITH NUJOMA-LED SWAPO DELEGATION

LD221742 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- Today Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Rostislav Ulyanovskiy, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with a delegation of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Namibia, led by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma.

The SWAPO delegation informed the CPSU representatives of the struggle which is being waged by the people of Namibia for freedom and independence of their country, and for driving the South African colonialists away. On behalf of all patriots of Namibia the delegation expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their invariable support for the struggle.

The representatives of the CPSU told the delegation members about Soviet people's dedicated efforts to implement the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and of the subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, and about the foreign-policy peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and expressed solidarity with the SWAPO -- the internationally recognized representative of the people of Namibia.

The participants in the meeting strongly condemned the United States' and South Africa's manoeuvrings which are aimed at keeping the system of apartheid in South Africa, at creating a puppet regime in Namibia and at subordinating independent African states to imperialist neocolonialism. The sides stated the need to strengthen the unity of the Frontline states of Africa in the struggle against the racism of the Republic of South Africa and to invigorate the peace forces of the African Continent so as to secure an end to the arms race and to avert the danger of outbreak of a world thermonuclear war.

## VATCHENKO RECEIVES BURKINABE DELEGATION

PM230837 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 17 October A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from Burkina Faso headed by B. Compaore, minister of state to the president.

Talks were held, in which (M. Gigma), Burkinabe charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union, participated.

## GENERAL WALTERS' VISIT TO AFRICA ANALYZED

LD202107 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Aleksey Grigoryev commentary]

[Text] We start out with a commentary by Aleksey Grigoryev.

Here are two news dispatches; one is about the trip to Chad and some other African countries made by a U.S. special envoy, General Vernon Walters, and the other dispatch came from Paris, reporting a recent statement by (Jean-Pierre Descotte), official spokesman for the President of the French Republic.

Speaking about the situation and the French decision to pull troops out of Chad, (Descotte) said that the firm stand of the government didn't mean war or following the line of President Reagan, who would like to (?push up) towards (?a) conflict with Libya.

What can be said about the two reports? First of all, consider the time when President Reagan's personal envoy is making his African tour. As you know France, which kept and is still keeping the Habre regime afloat, has announced its decision to pull its expeditionary corps out of Chad. (?It's known) at the same time, that the Habre regime is good for both France and the United States. So, Washington wanted to make sure that the current situation is safe for the regime. Indeed, the bulk of the French expeditionary (?corps) is still in Chad and Paris totally pledged that it would continue rendering military aid to Habre.

As for the United States, it's vitally interested in preserving the threatened Ndjamena regime. It's working to get a potential partner in the heart of Africa to help it pursue (?a) policy geared to involve Africa into the geopolitical effort currently planned by the Pentagon. Significantly, Gen Walters visited Somalia after Chad. In Berbera, Somalia, the United States has a naval base for its Rapid Deployment Force intended to fulfill strategic missions in Africa, the Indian Ocean and the Middle East. By supporting Habre, [word indistinct] Washington seeks to use the internal conflict there to exert pressure on Libya and on other political forces in the region that are opposed to the claims of the United States. These are some considerations concerning the visit to Ndjamena of the American special envoy Vernon Walters.

## USSR GREETS COMORAN PRESIDENT ON REELECTION

PM191241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "On Reelection"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent President Ahmad Abdallah Abderemane of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros a telegram of sincere congratulations and wishes of success in connection with his reelection as head of state.

In a reply telegram, the president of the Comoros expressed profound satisfaction with and sincere gratitude for the cordial congratulations.

The telegrams express both sides' conviction that Soviet-Comoran relations will be developed in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros.

## SHULTZ DISMISSES CONTADORA GROUP PEACE PLAN

LD182236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Vyacheslav Lavrentyev commentary]

[Text] Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state has returned from a trip around several Central American countries and told a WASHINGTON POST correspondent that any peace treaty in the region that does not include the Washington's recommendations will be viewed by the White House as a scrap of paper. Here is Vyacheslav Lavrentyev to comment on this report.

The U.S. secretary of state today calls the peace plan proposed by the Contadora Group a scrap of paper. Four countries -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- have formulated a vast plan for settling the problems of Central America. At the start the Reagan administration supported this plan, asserting that the efforts of the Contadora Group would allegedly torpedo the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. But as soon as the Nicaraguan Government announced that it was ready to sign all the points in the Contadora document, Washington abruptly changed its attitude and is today demanding that the document be changed to include several of its own demands.

Such ambiguity, to put it mildly, is typical of the current administration's entire Central American policy. The hypocrisy of Washington shows especially clearly in relation to the revolutionary government of Nicaragua. Judge for yourself. At one time, the United States Government asserted that Nicaragua was supplying arms to the rebels in El Salvador. It demanded that a stop be put to this. In autumn 1983 the Sandinist government proposed a draft peace treaty banning supplies of any sort of weapon to neighboring countries. That is, for all intents and purposes it agreed to what Washington appeared to be after.

But how did the Reagan administration react to this gesture of goodwill? It gave orders for Nicaraguan ports to be mined and thus for an expansion in aggression against a sovereign state. And that is how it is everywhere.

Reagan has stated unceasingly that there is no democracy in Nicargua and that there are no elections to state bodies there. The revolutionary government announced a general amnesty and called general elections. The Washington administration today accuses the Nicaraguan Government of calling the elections too early saying that the opposition will be unable to prepare for them well enough. Wayne Smith, a former U.S. diplomat who resigned, as he himself put it, over disagreement with the policy of the administration on Cuba and Central American countries, thinks that if the United States really wanted peace to be established in that region, they could long since have done this. There were many opportunities. Only state wisdom and goodwill were required. But it is this very goodwill that would have brought peace and tranquillity to Central America, goodwill that we cannot see on the part of the current U.S. Administration. On the contrary, to judge from the Shultz' statement quoted above, Washington intends to continue to intrigue and to wreck efforts to normalize the situation in the region on any pretext.

## U.S. MILITARY ROLE IN EL SALVADOR LAMBASTED

LD230156 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Yuriy Reshetikov commentary]

[Text] As you may have heard on the news, an American spy plane crashed on Friday near San Salvador killing all four Americans aboard. Our observer, Yuiry Reshetikov comments:

The nature of the plane's mission has shown the extent of the American involvement in the continuing civil war in El Salvador.

According to the U.S. State Department's statement, the airplane's mission was to assist in locating and identifying shipments of arms and ammunition from Nicaragua to the guerrillas in El Salvador. This may sound like a plausible explanation, except that some of the world's most sophisticated spying equipment used by the United States has so far failed to detact a single shipment of such material. Nevertheless, Washington has persistently put forward this pretext both to justify its massive military aid to the Salvadoran regime and to wage what amounts to an undeclared war against the Sandinist government of Nicaragua, considered by Washington to be the source of all evil. In El Salvador the United States supplies $1 million a day, scores of military advisers, military equipment, overseas training and aerial spying facilities to support a regime that has been fighting a losing battle against the patriotic forces of that country.

There is little doubt that without the massive American military aid to the regime, its days would be numbered. Even so, the regime is barely able to hold its own. Actually the CIA operation of spy planes for the Salvadoran regime does not come as a big surprise as it is known that American reconnaissance aircraft have provided regular tactical support for the Salvadoran Army, overflying combat areas and targeting artillery fire and air raids on patriotic forces. Over 300 American pilots, together with technical and intelligence personnel are currently stationed at military bases in Honduras and Panama precisely for the purpose of such missions in El Salvador.

Inside the country itself, over 100 U.S. military officials, including 55 military advisers, virtually run day-to-day activities of the Salvadoran Army. Unable to win militarily against the patriotic forces, and faced with increasing opposition from the Salvadoran people, the regime has begun to hit indiscriminately at population centers controlled by the patriots. Particularly heavy casualties resulted from the use of phosphorus and napalm bombs which were extensively used in the Morazan Province, the patriots' stronghold.

The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Thomas Pickering, indicated to a group of reporters recently that the United States has been providing napalm bombs to the Salvadoran regime as a matter of course and with no strings attached. The American official did not mention, however, that those barbarous weapons have been used to blanket large areas merely suspected of guerrilla concentrations. More often than not, the victims of such bombings were innocent civilians. Despite the current U.S. policy to have Salvadorans murder their countrymen for themselves, the regime's military inadequacy currently necessitates direct participation of U.S. military personnel in the fighting. In violation of ostensible orders for U.S. military advisers to avoid combat zones, last Friday the commander of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador personally traveled with his entourage to the Morazan Province during a major army sweep into the area.

Apparently Washington has not profited from its painful Vietnam experience. For the moment, in El Salvador the United States has gone three quarters of the way, short of actually committing its combat units. Is that a long way off?

## TANJUG REPORTS CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPEN

LD230836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- A CPSU Central Committee plenum began in Moscow this morning. The agricultural situation and some cadre questions are being discussed.

It is reported that Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is chairing the session. He is delivering the introductory report at this session of the top party body. Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is also expected to deliver a report.

It is taken for granted that the Central Committee will elect a new secretary, whose task will be concerned with agriculture.

## PRAVDA REPORTS VOROTNIKOV SPEECH IN FRUNZE

PM191009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Session in Frunze: The Glorious Path of Creation"]

[Excerpt] Frunze, 13 Oct -- A fresh wind from the snow-covered peaks of Tyan-Shan flaps the crimson banners which decorate the towns and villages of Kirghizia. A festival has come to this ancient land -- the Kirghiz SSR and the Kirghiz Communist Party are celebrating their 60th anniversary.

A ceremonial session of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Supreme Soviet to mark this notable date has been held here in Frunze today.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was enthusiastically elected.

V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who addressed the session, was warmly greeted by the assembly.

It gives me great satisfaction on this notable day, he said, to carry out Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's instruction and convey to you and all the republic's working people cordial congratulations and best wishes for success in all fields of your economic and cultural life.

Ardent congratulations and wishes for further achievements in socialist building are sent you by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government. They express their firm confidence that the friendship and fraternal cooperation of our peoples will continue to strengthen and develop.

In the last 6 decades the republic's working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia have traveled the glorious path of communist creation, a path of struggle and victory, the speaker stressed. This former backwater of tsarist Russia has scaled the heights of social, scientific, technical, and spiritual progress. This unexplored path was arduous and difficult. It was necessary to smash the fierce resistance of the masters under the old way of life, to bring the light of knowledge and culture into the yurts, to create a powerful industry, and to put agriculture on a modern footing. All this the people, led as they were by Lenin's Communist Party, were able to achieve.

The formation of the Kirghiz people's national statehood, like that of all the other Soviet peoples, was a shining embodiment of the ideas of the great Lenin and the ideas of the October Revolution. It is socialism and the fundamental transformations of social relations carried out by the working class and all the republic's working people in active collaboration with the Russian proletariat which have ensured Kirghizia's unprecedented upsurge.

Some 60 years ago the republic had only 17,000 workers. Today more than 800,000 people, employed in more than 100 industrial sectors, belong to the ranks of its working class. The grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the steppe nomads are now creating the most sophisticated instruments and automated production lines, producing machine tools and generators, smelting nonferrous metals, and extracting coal, oil, and gas from the depths. Thousands of scientific workers and tens of thousands of teachers and workers in cultural establishments now make up Soviet Kirghizia's impressive intellectual potential.

It is gratifying that with the growth in its economic potential the republic is making an increasing contribution to developing the country's integrated national economic complex and is playing a more substantial part in resolving statewide tasks. The production ties between Kirghizia and the RSFSR are expanding yearly, the speaker observed.

The example of Kirghizia graphically shows the practical results of the party's course of steadily raising the people's prosperity and cultural standard of living. The real income of the republic's working people has doubled in the last 20 years. In the current 5-year period alone a total area of almost 3.5 million square meters of housing accomodation has already been constructed. The construction targets for schools, polyclinics, kindergartens, and creches are being overfulfilled.

The fraternal Kirghiz people's artistic culture, a culture which is striking in its national originality and profoundly party-oriented and popular in its content and ideological thrust, is developing fruitfully.

One has every justification for saying -- and the experience of the fraternal Kirghiz people provides utterly convincing confirmation of this -- that our socialist civilization, which constituted a new step forward in mankind's spiritual development, annually multiplies its successes in molding the harmoniously developed individual and genuinely humanist social relations.

The historic gains of real socialism are great and indisputable, V.I. Vorotnikov continued, but life is presenting us with qualitatively new tasks. New methods, a new creative approach to work, and a new and still high level of social consciousness are required in order to resolve them.

The Kirghiz people's festival is taking place at a notable time. Our country is entering the final stage of the 5-year plan. The directives of the 26th CPSU Congress, developed and given concrete expression at subsequent Communist Party Central Committee plenums and in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, are being successfully implemented.

The RSFSR's working people are working unremittingly to meet the 5-year-plan targets. The rate of development of industrial production has accelerated recently. Agricultural workers, notwithstanding difficult weather conditions in a number of the republic's agricultural regions, are taking every possible measure to ensure a successful conclusion to harvesting, and are increasing the output of livestock products. The republic's cultural life is becoming richer and fuller.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo is constantly occupied with the key issues of social development and the major problems of the country's economic, political, and social life, and it is mobilizing the efforts of Communists and all working people to resolve them. This Central Committee line was once again expressed with new force in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's address to the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers.

All of Soviet society has its attention focused on questions of the national economy's steady and progressive development, the speaker said. Intensification of social production, increasing the efficiency with which the existing economic potential is used, and placing greater emphasis on the qualitative factors of growth are the main elements of the party's present-day economic strategy.

The main task today is to manage in an economical, assiduous, and careful way. What our party seeks from its economic managers is not a plan achieved at any price, but rather a plan which ensures the maximum effectiveness of each ruble of resources invested, a plan wherein the expenditures of materials and energy is reduced, return on capital increased, and production waste minimized.

Large-scale economic experiments are now being carried out in the country, our republics included. The speaker emphasized that their aim is to develop and introduce from top to bottom an efficient production management mechanism which rationally combines centralization with the broadening of enterprises' rights and the enhancement of their autonomy and responsibility. There is also great potential to be found in making fuller use of the growing advantages of socialist labor cooperation, within whose framework every union republic and every economic region in the country must take maximum account of both statewide interests and their own local interests and national characteristics.

The development of a modern mechanism, the introduction of the latest forms of labor organization, and the campaign to tighten up state discipline all make new and still greater demands on our cadres.

In the past decades the party has reared thousands and thousands of remarkable fighters of the Leninist mold. They have likewise been lovingly fostered by the Kirghiz Communist Party -- a 140,000 strong body of leading workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, who worthily perform their role as the militant vanguard of all the republic's working people in their labor and struggle to realize our great ideals.

In its multifaceted work to improve socialism, the party is attaching increasing significance to the ideological, political, and moral education of working people and youth. The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolutions on further improving party leadership of the Komsomol and enhancing its role in the communist education of young people and on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and other documents on ideological issues are important instruments for fostering civic-mindedness, patriotism, and socialist internationalism.

The enormous wealth of literature and art at our command must be made to serve with even greater energy and skill the cause of educating people in a communist spirit and molding a genuinely Soviet character. On the party's initiative an all-union school reform of truly strategic socioeconomic and cultural significance is being implemented. Long-term programs have been drawn up for the sociocultural development of major regions and of all the country's republics.

A new stimulus to Soviet people's creative labor is being provided by the preparation now under way for the 27th CPSU Congress.

It is taking place in an atmosphere of the creative generalization of the experience accumulated in improving socialism, and of the quest for the most effective ways of making further progress toward our great goals. Party and public organizations and labor collectives are involving themselves in this work on an increasingly broad basis. The new edition of the CPSU Program will outline important targets in communist creation.

The fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples, a friendship tested in battle and tempered in common creative labor, the speaker went on, is our invaluable spiritual and moral asset. Strong, indissoluble bonds link the peoples of Kirghizia and the RSFSR. That friendship is an organic part of the great fraternity which unites all the nations and ethnic groups of the land of the soviets. It is daily embodied in living, practical deeds, in the reality of growing economic ties, in the successful implementation of major national economic projects, in the broad exchange of cultural values, and in sincere human contacts.

V.I. Vorotnikov then dwelt on questions of the foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state. The might of socialism and the steady strengthening of the country's economic and defense might, he stressed, serve as a reliable bulwark for the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its efforts aimed at maintaining and strengthening peace.

## SHCHERBITSKIY ACTIVITIES ON UKRAINE'S ANNIVERSARY

### Welcomes Delegations

AU171548 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Oct 84 p 1

[RATAU report: "A Meeting in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] On 11 October, a meeting was held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee with the delegations of the USSR Ministry of Defense and hero cities which arrived in Kiev to participate in the festivities devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist invaders.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, warmly welcomed the meeting participants. On these memorable days, he said, the inhabitants of Kiev wholeheartedly and joyfully welcome as the dearest guests prominent Soviet military leaders, heroes of the battle for the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine, and representatives of hero cities -- combat brothers of Kiev. This is the reception they would have been offered all over the thriving Ukrainian land.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy gave the guests an account of the festive program and of the state of affairs in the republic.

The Ukrainian people boundlessly trust the party, fully and entirely support its domestic and foreign policy, and warmly approve of the activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo with Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the head.

The place and role of the Soviet Ukraine in the country's national economic complex, and the share of the republic's working people in the consolidation of our state's economic and defense potential are well known.

Today, on the eve of the festivities on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the republic's liberation from the fascist oppressors, we recall the traces left by the war in our land.

Many persons present here have seen all that for themselves -- they have seen the ruins, the sites of fire, the horibble human misfortune. The wounds inflicted on the Ukraine by the war were so grave that decades seemed to be necessary to heal them. We had to start practically from scratch.

We all perfectly realize, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that only with the assistance of all republics of the country was it possible to raise the Ukraine from the ruins and to make it even richer and more beautiful than it was before the war. The Ukrainian people will always harbor in their hearts feelings of deep gratitude to our great homeland's peoples who helped defend the Ukraine and liberate it from the enemy; who shared bread and blood with the evacuees from our republic, and who like brothers contributed toward the postwar rebirth.

Eternal and sacred are our feelings of brotherhood and friendship for the great Russian people, whose powerful supporting shoulder has been felt by the Ukrainian people at all stages of their history. The Communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine consider it their lofty patriotic duty to cherish like the apple of their eye the inviolable union among our country's peoples, their Leninist fraternal friendship, and to redouble their share in the economic and defense potential of our great homeland.

After the war, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, both the Soviet Ukraine and the entire country made an enormous step forward. It is known that the economy is the basis of the state's might and of the rising living standards of the people. As far as the results of work performed in the current 5-year period are concerned, it is to be noted that the basic socioeconomic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums are being accomplished successfully. Favorable trends have emerged in the dynamics of industrial production and -- what pleases us particularly -- in labor productivity. In 1983 and in the 9 months of the current year, the fulfillment of the planned tasks and pledges has appreciably improved, and the pace of economic development has hastened.

The agro-industrial complex is developing and strengthening, and this makes it possible to improve the supply of the population with foodstuffs. The conditions under which the republic's agricultural workers have to work are difficult. The weather conditions have been unfavorable for the sixth year running. Nonetheless, the 1984 overall grain yields are expected to be somewhat higher than last year. In stockbreeding, the productivity of animals and poultry has risen, and the purchases of meat and milk have increased. The republic now produces 130 quintals of meat and 530 quintals of milk per 100 hectares of arable land.

Much attention has been paid to a national economic task as crucial as accelerating scientific-technical progress and raising on this basis the effectiveness of communal production.

To cope with tasks which are complex by nature and large-scale, we need appropriate cadres, a responsible and statelike approach to the matter at hand, a businesslike style and right methods of work, and certainly, we need to give the party-political gurantee to outstanding tasks. This precisely is the objective of the republic's party organization which now has 3,130,095 Communists in its ranks.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and government, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, pay very much attention to measures aimed at improvements in labor and living conditions for people.

In the republic, there are about 2 million veterans of the Great Patriotic War, including disabled persons. Many of them continue their active work.

For example, 469 frontline soldiers, including 72 persons disabled in the Great Patriotic War, are kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers. There are 24 hospitals and 47 hospital branches providing persons disabled in the Great Patriotic War with medical assistance. A large and modern hospital for disabled persons was opened recently in the republic's capital city.

In our routine work, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, of course, we also take into account the fact that international relations and the military and political situation in the world have aggravated. We know very well whose fault it is. A bitter ideological struggle between the two sociopolitical systems is going on along the entire front. The objectives of our class enemies are known. This is why one of our main concerns is to strengthen the country's defense capacity, as well as to increase the offensiveness and effectiveness of ideological and political education work. An increased political vigilance, the class ideomoral tempering of our people, particularly of the younger generation, and the cultivation among them of fighting qualities, firm ideological immunity to hostile propaganda are in the foreground. High importance has been attached on patriotic and internationalist education, to the preparation of young people for military service, for the defense of the fatherland and socialist achievements. Veterans of the party, of the Great Patriotic War, and of labor take an active part in this work.

At the end Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized:

The political and ideological situation in the republic is sound and creative. It is favorable for accomplishing complex and large-scale tasks set for the republic by the CPSU Central Committee. Our people are perfectly aware that the situation in the world, aggravated through the faults of imperialism, calls for additonal efforts to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense potential. They actively, by word and by deed, give support to all measures taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to consolidate the international positions of our state, to provide conditions for peaceful toil, and to raise the prosperity of the people.

## Opens Kiev 'Solemn Meeting'

AU171820 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Oct 84 pp 1,3

[RATAU report on opening speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 12 October solemn meeting held in Kiev on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist invaders]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, our dear guests: We have gathered today to commemorate in a solemn way a portentous event -- the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist invaders.

The people of the Soviet Ukraine cherish in their grateful memories as sacred the unexampled exploit of their defenders and liberators, of sons and daughters of our country's republics, of all who in the battle against the hated enemy defended the honor, freedom, and independence of our multinational socialist homeland! (prolonged applause)

While referring to that heroic time, we are experiencing the feeling of high patriotic pride in the powerful Soviet people, their valiant Armed Forces, and our great Leninist party which, in the formidable time of war, as always at sharp turning points in history, proved to be the tested guiding and leading force, raised the entire country for the mortal battle against fascism, and brought the Soviet people to the great victory! (applause)

Our present solemnity, is like crowning the celebrations held all over the republic on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of cities, villages, rayons, and oblasts, and at the same time is an important stage in preparations of the jubilee of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Allow me to declare the solemn meeting dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist invaders opened.

Present at this festive occasion, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, is a delegation of the USSR Ministry of Defense headed by Aviation Marshal and Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov, USSR deputy minister of defence. (applause)

The delegation's members are: Army General Ivan Aleksandrovich Gerasimov, Aviation Marshal and Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Nikolay Mikhaylovich Skomorokhov, Admiral Viktor Sergeyevich Sysoyev, and Colonel General Viktor Semenovich Rodin.

I welcome from the bottom of my heart representatives of our glorious Armed Forces who contributed a decisive part in the routing of the Hitlerite hordes and who now vigilantly stand guard over the peaceful toil of the Soviet people. (applause)

With great intimate joy, we welcome at our present celebrations:

-- a delegation from the capital city of our homeland, hero city of Moscow, headed by Comrade Leonid Aleksandrovich Borisov, gorkom secretary; (applause)

-- a delegation from the cradle of the October Revolution, hero city of Leningrad, headed by Comrade Anatoliy Fedorovich Dubovoy, gorkom second secretary; (applause)

-- a delegation from the capital of Soviet Belorussia, hero city of Minsk, headed by Comrade Georgiy Stanislavovich Tarazevich, gorkom first secretary; (applause)

-- a delegation from the hero city of Volgograd, headed by Comrade Viktor Alekseyevich Kochetov, gorkom first secretary; (applause)

-- a delegation from the city of Odessa, headed by Comrade Petr Semonovich Datsko, gorkom first secretary; (applause)

-- a delegation from the hero city of Sevastopol, headed by Comrade Aleksey Petrovich Smolyannikov, gorkom first secretary; (applause)

-- a delegation from the hero city of Novorossiysk, headed by Comrade Yuriy Dmitriyevich Zhurkin, gorkom first secretary; (applause)

-- a delegation from the hero city of Kerch, headed by Comrade Sergey Aleksandrovich Chistov, gorkom first secretary; (applause)

-- a delegation from the hero city of Tula, headed by Cormade Yevgeniy Ivanovich Pererushev, gorkom secretary;

-- and a delegation from the hero fortress of Brest, headed by Comrade Vasiliy Sevastyanovich Kosyanvhuk, Brest Gorispolkom chairman. (applause)

The toilers of the capital city of the Soviet Ukraine, hero city of Kiev, and of all cities and villages in the republic open for you, dear guests, their fraternal arms and hearts. (prolonged applause) Present in this hall are heroes of the Soviet Union, full holders of the Order of Glory -- participants in the Great Patriotic War and in the battles for the Soviet Ukraine, military leaders and soldiers, partisans and members of the underground movement, and toilers of the Soviet hinterland. (applause)

We address to you, dear veterans, the words of sincere acknowledgement and gratitude. (applause) Your firmness, courage, and valor in the hard war times, and your utter devotion to the great Leninist cause are and will always be a brilliant and inspiring example for our country's younger generation. (applause) The party and the people highly value your great share in the patriotic and internationalist education of young people. Honors and glory be to you, representatives of the legendary cohort of the victors! (prolonged applause)

Both present and future generations will always remember every single drop of blood and every tear shed by our people during the war. The great exploit of our people will live for ages! (stormy applause)

## Delivers Report at Meeting

AU181532 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Oct 84 pp 2-3

["Report" delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 12 October Kiev solemn meeting dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist invaders -- passages in all capitals published in boldface in original]

[Text] Dear comrades, highly esteemed guests: This is a joyful festive occasion in the Ukrainian land: 4 decades ago, the heroic Soviet Army completely liberated the republic's territory from the German fascist invaders. (APPLAUSE) The liberation of the Ukraine and the routing of the fascist hordes in Belorussia and Moldavia heralded the final victory of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War. Now it is as if we are again living through the enormous joy experienced by the people of the Soviet Ukraine in October 1944 when, after the horrible night of the fascist occupation, the bright sun of freedom rose over the entire republic! (APPLAUSE)

The republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia are commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine's liberation from the German fascist invaders in an atmosphere of lofty patriotic upsurge and monolithic cohesion around our own Communist Party. (APPLAUSE) The Ukraine's working people wholeheartedly approve the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy, and with their toil, actively support the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. (STORMY, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

The portentous date we are commemorating is close and dear not only to our republic's working people, but to every Soviet individual as well. The 40th anniversary of the Ukraine's liberation is a great sociopolitical event in the life of the entire country, a festive occasion for all Soviet people.

Allow me, dear comrades, on behald of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers, to warmly and cordially congratulate you on this great occasion! (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Representatives of all our country's nations and ethnic groups fought for the Soviet Ukraine as if for their parental home. The republic's working people express their boundless gratitude to all fraternal peoples, and primarily to the great Russian people, who bore the main burden of the war on their shoulders, for the happiness of liberation. (STORMY APPLAUSE)

From the bottom of our hearts, many thanks to you [preceding words of sentence in Ukrainian], brother peoples, for having followed the laws of a united family and for having defended, our land, freedom, and national dignity along with us! (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Comrades: On 9 May 1985, the Soviet people will commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory as the most joyful and emotional festive occasion. Years and decades pass. Time even more brightly and fully highlights the greatness of the exploit of the Soviet people who, in a battle unequaled in scope and bitterness, crushingly routed Hitlerite fascism, the most reactionary shock force of imperialism.

"Having inflicted a shattering defeat on the enemy," the CPSU Central Committee stated in its decision on the 40th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the 1941-45 Great Patriotic War, "the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, under the Communist Party's guidance, defended the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland, the cause of the October Revolution. They contributed a decisive share in the victory over fascist Germany and its allies, in the liberation of the European peoples from fascist slavery, in saving world civilization, and creditably carried out their patriotic and international duty. This is their great service before mankind." (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

The victory of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War was in full conformity with natural laws. In the battle against the perfidious enemy, the Soviet people relied on the invincible force of the most progressive social and state system -- socialism -- on its enormous economic, sociopolitical and spiritual advantages. The severe war trials confirmed the historical correctness of Lenin's prophetic words: "The people, whose workers and peasants in their majority have learned, felt, and seen that they have vindicated their own Soviet rule, the rule of the working people, will never be defeated." (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

A decisive condition for our victory in the Great Patriotic War was the fact that it was the Communist Party, Lenin's party, that spearheaded the nationwide battle against the Hitlerite invaders. This is, comrades, a lesson of history that is intransigent in its importance. (APPLAUSE)

The Soviet people were the creators of the victory. In military uniform, in partisan sheepskin coat, or in worker's overalls, the Soviet rank-and-file man, patriotic of his homeland and authentic internationalist, turned into a hero and accomplished exploits that astonished the world when the circumstances so required. (APPLAUSE)

The strength of the Soviet state was increased tenfold by the party's monolithic unity with the people, the inviolable alliance among the workers class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the working intelligentsia, and the Leninist friendship among our country's peoples! (APPLAUSE)

The unequaled strength of brotherhood among the Soviet peoples had hardened and matured in the hearth of hard trials. The war brought all the nations and ethnic groups of our country's even closer together and consolidated our multinational Soviet state even more. It convincingly showed that the united and powerful Soviet Union, created by the will of the peoples, was invincible! (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

The price we paid for the victory was high. Our people paid for it with 20 million lives. As a symbol of nationwide acknowledgement and indelible memory to those who fell for the homeland, the Soviet people lit the eternal flame in many areas of the country. The names of those who defended the honor and independence of our homeland to the last drop of blood will pass from one generation to the next. They will live forever in our hearts, in our accomplishments.

Please pay a minute's silence in tribute to the memory of the heroes who fell in the struggle against fascism.

(THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE SOLEMN MEETING PAID A MINUTE'S SILENCE IN TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE FALLEN)

## THE LIBERATION OF THE SOVIET UKRAINE IS A MEMORABLE EVENT IN THE CHRONICLE OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

Comrades: The war burst into the Ukraine's cities and villages in the very first hours. In the bitter clashes on the republic's territory, the enemy fully experienced the strength of the socialist system and of Soviet arms and the staunchness of the Soviet people.

Our soldiers defended every inch of the people's land with unparalleled courage and persistency. The best regular divisions of the Wehrmacht found their graveyards at the walls of hero cities. The heroic defense of Kiev went on for 2 and 1/2 months. In the bitter fighting there, more than 100,000 troops of the German fascist invaders were killed or wounded. The defenders of Odessa repelled constant attacks launched by the five times superior enemy until the middle of October 1941. Like an impregnable fortress, legendary Sevastopol resisted for 250 days.

No matter how many years pass, they will not erase even a single event of our battle against fascism from the people's memory. (APPLAUSE)

However, the importance of the battle fought on the routes to our country's capital city, Moscow, was special and truly historic. The victory won by the Soviet Armed Forces in the battle of Moscow signified a heavy military and political defeat for the Hitlerite troops. (APPLAUSE)

It finally frustrated the fascist "Blitzkrieg" plans, dispersed the myth of Wehrmacht invincibility, and had an enormous impact on the entire subsequent development of the armed struggle against fascism.

The city of Lenin resisted to the death, having proved that the willpower and staunchness of its heroic defenders were indestructible. (APPLAUSE)

In the historic battle at Stalingrad, which continued for more than 6 months, the enemy lost 1.5 million soldiers and officers, or one quarter of all his forces on the Soviet-German front. The defeat of the Hitlerite forces on the Volga marked the beginning of the radical turning point in the Great Patriotic War and entire World War II, pinpointing the period of the mass expulsion of the fascist invaders from Soviet soil.

The shattering blow dealt the fascist hordes at the Kursk Arch shook the entire Hitlerite military machine to its foundations. The victory won in that battle finally consolidated the strategic initiative of the Soviet troops.

The defeats inflicted on the Hitlerites at Stalingrad and Kursk determined the immediate liberation of the Ukrainian SSR.

The battle for the Soviet Ukraine was long and bitter. In the advance of the Soviet troops from Stalingrad and the Don, the units of the First Guards Army of the southwestern front were the first to enter the republic's territory. In December 1942, they dislodged the fascists from a number of localities in Melovskiy Rayon, Voroshilovgrad Oblast.

The great epic of the Ukraine's liberation continued for nearly 22 months. The battle for the Dnepr -- an outstanding offensive operation in the second half of the Great Patriotic War -- was the most important milestone. Having overcome the great water obstacle without stopping, the Soviet Army smashed the "Ostwall" erected by the invaders and frustrated the Hitlerite plan for changing over to protracted trench warfare.

On 6 November 1943, the troops of the First Ukraine Front liberated the capital city of the Soviet Ukraine, Kiev, from the enemy. (APPLAUSE)

The battle at Korsum-Shevchenkovskiy proved to be a "new Stalingrad" for the fascist invaders.

The victorious path of the military units liberating the Ukraine was marked by the battle for the Crimea, the Uman-Botoshany, the Lvov-Snadomierz, the East Carpathian, and other operations that became brilliant models of Soviet military art.

In the battles on our republic's territory, the troops of the central, Voronozh, Steppe, southwestern, southern, Ukrainian, and Belorussian fronts, of the special Sea Coast Army, the Black Sea Fleet, as well as the Azov, the Dnepr, and the Danube flotillas covered themselves with lasting glory. (APPLAUSE)

They made up nearly half the personnel and combat equipment of the entire regular army.

On 8 October 1944, the Soviet troops completed the liberation of the Ukrainian SSR from the German fascist occupiers. (APPLAUSE)

The Transcarpathian Ukraine, whose population unanimously spoke out for reunification with the Soviet Ukraine, was liberated shortly afterwards. The complete unification of lands that had been Ukrainian from time immemorial into one socialist state was an act of historical justice, an act that fulfilled the age-old dream of our people. (APPLAUSE)

During the offensive carried out in 1944 in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Baltic Region, Karelia, and behind the Polar Circles, the Soviet Army completely expelled the Hitlerite invaders from our homeland's territory. The state frontiers of the USSR were restored along its entire length from the Bering to the Black Sea. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

This was the start of the great historic mission of the Soviet Army to liberate the European peoples enslaved by fascism. The great victories won by the Soviet Armed Forces, including liberating the Ukraine, clearly demonstrated the superiority of Soviet military science and art and the high standard of strategic command and combat mastery of our military cadres. (APPLAUSE)

The High Command Headquarters with I.S. Stalin at the head proved to be equal to the most difficult tasks. (APPLAUSE)

With profound acknowledgement, we utter the names of prominent military leaders: I. Kh. Bagramyan, S.S. Biryuzov, S.M. Budennyuu, A.M. Vasilevskiy, N.F. Vatutin, N.N. Voronov, K. Ye. Voroshilov, L.A. Govorov, A.I. Yeremenko, G.K. Zhukov, M.V. Zakharov, I.S. Konev, R. Ya. Malinovskiy, K.A. Meretskov, K.S. Moskalenko, F.S. Oktyabrskiy, I. Ye. Petrov, K.K. Rokossovskiy, P.S. Rybalko, V.D. Sokolovskiy, S.K. Timoshenko, F.I. Tolbukhin, I.D. Chernyakhovskiy, V.I. Chuykov, B.M. Shaposhnikov, and many others. (APPLAUSE)

Our officers corps creditably passed the tests of war. The exploits of our soldiers and sailors were legendary. Just think: what spiritual strength is needed to block the enemy's pernicious fire with one's own body! After all, during the war this exploit was accomplished by 263 Soviet soldiers -- the Russian Aleksandr Matrosov, the Ukrainian Aleksandr Shevchenko, the Belorussian Petr Kuprianov, the Kirgiz Cholponbay Tuleberdiyev, the Estonian Iosif Laar, the Armenian Unan Avestisyan, the Moldavian Yon Saltys, and others. (APPLAUSE)

The motherland highly appraised the combat accomplishments of its soldiers participating in the battles of the Soviet Ukraine. Hundreds of units and detachments were awarded orders, and more than 1,100 were named after the republic's cities and localities liberated by them, In the battles for the Donbass and Kharkov, the Dnepr and Kiev, Polesye and Podolia, the Crimea and the Carpathian Mountains, hundreds of thousands of heroes from all republics of the land of the soviets made their names immortal. (APPLAUSE) Nearly 4,000 of the most distinguished were awarded the titles of Hero of the Soviet Union. Among them were representatives of 43 nationalities. (APPLAUSE)

We rightfully take pride in the fact that the sons and daughters of the Soviet Ukraine fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War as heroically as representatives of the other republics. (APPLAUSE) During the war, there were 4.5 million inhabitants of the republic fighting in the ranks of the Soviet Army. More than 2,000 persons born in the Ukraine won the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, 32 won it twice, and the renowned pilot I.N. Kozhedub three times. (APPLAUSE)

The communist party was the force leading and cementing the Army. At the time the country's destiny was being resolved, our party proved to be a truly fighting party. (APPLAUSE) More than a half of its members left for the front. In the first months of the war alone, about 240,000 communists in the ranks of the Ukrainian Communist Party were mobilized. By their individual examples, heroism, courage, and passionate words, the communists boosted the fighting spirit of the soldiers and inspired confidence in victory over the enemy.

The Leninist Komsomol was the party's loyal combat assistant.

Prominent party functionaries, thousands upon thousands of Communists, the best of the best, directly guided political work. The people cherish the memory of and accord love and respect to the title of front commissar.

The figure of a soldier rushing forward in attack, a figure personifying the immortal image of the politruk, has risen near Khorosheye village in Voroshilovgrad Oblast. (APPLAUSE) It is symbolic that people have named the field at the monument the Commissar's Field! (APPLAUSE)

Comrades, unfading chapters in the chronicle of the nationwide exploit were filled by our glorious partisans and participants in the underground movement. The second -- invisible, but powerful and invincible -- people's front was created in the enemy's hinterland. The enemy fully experienced the strength of hatred and wrath on the part of the unsubdued people.

The flame of a partisan war was burning in the Ukraine day and night. An active armed struggle against the enemy and his bloody "new order" was waged by 60 units and 2,000 partisan subunits and groups with 500,000 brave fighters. Representatives of 60 nations and ethnic groups of the country fought in their ranks for the homeland.

In the cities and villages, the occupiers were fought selflessly and persistently by 3,500 organizations and groups of the communist underground movement numbering more than 100,000 people's avengers.

Underground party bodies were the authentic headquarters of the struggle waged on the temporarily occupied territory. Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks), there were 22 underground obkoms, as well as 200 gorkoms and raykoms and 13 other major party centers. They were headed by staunch party soldiers totally devoted to the Soviet homeland.

"I am a Communist," G.P. Savchenko, secretary of underground Dnepropetrovsk Gorkom, wrote to his mother shortly before his death. "The party card is my life... I was growing, shaping, and learning under Soviet rule. It has penetrated my flesh and blood, and life without it is unthinkable for me. I will do my utmost so that a red banner flutters over our country and my own Dnepropetrovsk." This was the way Soviet patriots thought and acted in the enemy's hinterland. (APPLAUSE)

The legendary exploits of Twice Heroes of the Soviet Union Sidor Artemyevich Kovpak and Aleksey Fedorovich Fedorov, the fearless commanders and commissars of partisan detachments V.A. Saburov, and many others will never be forgotten. (APPLAUSE)

N.I. Stachkov, I.I. Bakulin, I.M. Yakovenko, G.I. Shelushkov, S.F. Kondratenko, and other underground obkom secretaries courageously died in the struggle against the occupiers.

Oleg Koshevoy and his young guard comrades Yakov Batyuk, Parfentiy Grechanyy, Kuzma Galkin, Nina Sosnina, Lyalya Ubiyvovk, and many other patriots, courageous underground participants, and ardent youth leaders, did not waver under torture and heroically offered their lives for the homeland.

The immortal exploits of the partisans and members of the underground movement will always be an example of an invincible spiritual power, of courage and valor! (APPLAUSE)

Comrades, our country's working people highly value the contributions by all those who fought fascism in achieving the Great Victory. As staunch fighters and ardent internationalists, the Communists were in the front ranks of the liberation struggle.

In March 1943, the First Special Czechoslovak Battalion commanded by Ludvik Svoboda received its baptism of fire at Sokolovo village in Kharkov Oblast. (APPLAUSE) This formation developed into the First Czechoslovak Brigade, whose troops valiantly fought for the Ukraine's capital city.

The inhabitants of Kiev remember the exploits of a Polish air defense battalion that was on its way to the front in 1943 and, along with Soviet antiaircraft gunners, repelled a fascist air raid in the area of Darnitsa railraod station. (APPLAUSE)

Antifascists from many countries participated in the partisan movement, including in major partisan units and detachments in the Ukraine.

We do justice to the efforts of our allies in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, and do not forget the support given the Soviet Union by representatives of the emigrant workers and progressive forces in many countries. (APPLAUSE)

International unity among the working people, consolidated in the bitter battles against fascism, was an important factor in the definite defeat of the hated enemy! (APPLAUSE)

Comrades, the people's character of the war waged by our country against Hitlerite Germany was manifested with particular strength in the indissoluble unity of the front and the hinterland. The fighting troops relied on the powerful shoulders of the country's workers class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia. The party's slogan: "Everything for the front, everything for the victory!" was an inviolable law, a high moral principle for each labor collective and each Soviet man and woman.

Guided by the party, in a short time the socialist economy was transformed in a military manner. Under very difficult conditions, and frequently under enemy fire, entire industrial branches and millions of people were evacuated far inland. Nearly 550 enterprises, the property of thousands of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, machine and tractor stations, cultural and historical treasures were evacuated from our republic alone. The large-scale shift of material and human reserves, unprecedented in history, was an unexampled labor exploit of our people. Its economic, military, and moral-political importance was great. (APPLAUSE)

The working people of the country's eastern regions received the 3.5 million people evacuated from the enemy-occupied Ukrainian territory like their relatives and shared bread and blood with them. Children were accorded special attention and warmth. We will always remember those emotional, very intimate manifestations of fraternal feelings! (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Having joined the ranks of the hinterland guards, the Ukraine's workers and kolkhoz peasants, arm-in-arm with the working people of other republics, performed the miracles of labor heroism. Evacuated to the Urals, the collective of the Arsenal Plant in Kiev, began supplying the front with artillery guns and antiaircraft machine guns literally within 2-3 weeks, and soon organized the production of other kinds of weaponry. Having arrived at its new location in the fall of 1941, the Kharkov Komintern tank plant, with the assistance of local workers, produced the first consignment of combat vehicles as early as December. During the war, it supplied a total of 35,000 tanks. (APPLAUSE)

[Text] Ukrainian miners went down to the Kuzbass coal mines and ore mines in the Urals. Metallurgists from the Dnepr region and the Donbass manned blast and martin furnances in the east of the country. The entire country learned about the new records set by the Donestsk steel smelter V.M. Amosov, the Krivoy Rog drill operator A.I. Semivolos, the Donbass miner N.A. Izotov, and many other heroes. (APPLAUSE)

Important scientific, national economic, and defense problems were intensively and fruitfully resolved by Ukrainian scientists. Headed by Yevgeniy Oskarovich Paton, the Electrowelding Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences worked out and applied in production at a number of tank plants the method of automatic armored body submerged-arc welding, which raised labor productivity fivefold. The scientists of the Physico-Technical Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences developed a high-class radar device and designed a new model torpedo. Medical techniques developed under the guidance of Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bogomolets in the Clinical Physiology Institute saved the lives of thousands of wounded soldiers.

Ukrainian men of letters and arts fought the enemy with their ardent words. Works by P.G. Tychina and M.F. Rylskiy, A.P. Dovzhenko and N.P. Bazhan, V.N. Sosyura and A.S. Malyshko, A. Ye. Korneychuk and Ya. A. Galan, patriotic musical works by A. Ya. Shtogarenko, Yu. S. Meytus, and B.N. Lyatoshinskiy had the effect of an alarm bell.

A significant share in the spiritual treasury of our people, in the patriotic education of the Soviet people, was contributed by all detachments of the republic's artistic intelligentsia. (APPLAUSE)

Deserving the highest praise were the exploits of the Soviet women. They replaced their husbands at machine tools, selflessly toiled in kolkhoz fields and stockbreeding farms, and attended the wounded. Many thanks to them -- dear mothers, wives, and sisters -- for having taken a heavy burden upon themselves at that bitter time, for having disbelieved the death notifications and waited for their husbands to return from the front, and when the waiting proved to be in vain, for having brought up their children to be honest, upright, and worthy of their fallen fathers. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

We followed the war paths of unbelievable hardships for 1,418 days and nights, each day being as long as a year and each year as long as a century in terms of combat and labor accomplishments, in terms of the losses suffered.

We endured everything and triumphed. (APPLAUSE)

We triumphed because the war waged by us was just and patriotic. We triumphed because we defended our socialist homeland, the most progressive social system, the right to happiness, the right to life. We triumphed because there is no force in the world capable of smashing socialism, of bringing the Soviet people led by the party of the Communists to their knees! (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

## THE 40 YEARS OF PEACEFUL TOIL: ACHIEVEMENTS AND TASKS

Esteemed Comrades, in the years of peaceful toil the socialist system has revealed its new facets and the inexhaustible sources of its vitality.

Our people had to start the postwar revival under extremely difficult conditions. The war had left terrible traces. In the Ukraine alone, 714 cities and settlements and 28,000 villages had been turned into ashes. Some 10 million people had been left without a roof over them. More than 16,000 industrial enterprises were in ruins. The enemy had destroyed and plundered kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and machine and tractor stations. However no statistical figures can give a true picture of the actual losses. The human losses were irreplaceable. Every sixth inhabitant of the Ukraine perished. How much misfortune and suffering is concealed in these figures! This is the most terrible accusation against the war and fascism.

Enormous efforts by the party and people were required to revive the war-ravished economy. The difficulties were unbelievable. However, they brought forth neither despondency, doubt, nor hestitation among the Soviet people. They brought forth great energy. The people of fighters manifested with new vigor that they were a people of creators. (APPLAUSE)

The front line soldiers were in the front ranks of those who pulled down the destroyed buildings and seeded grain in the fields crisscrossed with trenches. (APPLAUSE) Some 2.2 million demobilized soldiers joined labor collectives in our republic alone.

The republic's party organization was reinforced by 460,000 Army Communists. Their combat tempering, selflessness, and purposefulness constituted a great moral force that also helped win victories on the peaceful labor front. (APPLAUSE)

The entire country was restoring the Ukraine's national economy following its destruction in the war. Owing to the solicitude and attention of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government and owing to the efforts of the working people in all republics of our multinational country, the all-union stokehold, the Donbass, was rapidly revived, and the giant metallurgical and machine-building enterprises in the south rose from the ruins in record time. As early as 1950, the volume of the Ukraine's overall industrial production exceeded the prewar level. The economic and social revival of the countryside advanced vigorously. The socialist changes in the republic's western oblasts, which forestalled the development of their pruductive forces, were striking evidence of the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy.

In a word, those were years of heroic toil, years of mass patriotic movement for the further thriving of our great homeland! (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Comrades, in the postwar period, our country has covered a long path. In this time, the economic and defense potential of the Soviet state has increased immeasurably.

We have risen to the world peaks of scientific-technical progress. We have accomplished great social tasks. We have provided conditions for the development of the individual.

An important result of the activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people was the construction in our country of a developed socialist society -- an important achievement in modern civilization. (APPLAUSE)

Enormous changes have taken place in all fields of our republic's life. The workers class has grown, the features of the village have radically changed, and the ranks of the scientific-technical and artistic intelligentsia have augmented.

The Ukrainian Communist Party, a combat detachment of the CPSU now integrating more than 3.1 million Communists, has grown both in quantity and quality. The Ukrainian Communist Party has always pursued and will continue to pursue our party's general line, it's Leninist nationality policy, and has always been and will be a reliable support for the CPSU Central Committee. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Comrades: The republic's productive forces have risen a step higher. To show the scope of what has been done in a more visible way, let me quote some data. In 1983, the volume of industrial production in the republic was 16 times greater than before the war. In the branches determining scientific-technical progress, this growth has been even more impressive: in electric power production, 25 times; in machine building and metal machining, 66 times; and in chemical and petrochemical industries, 54 times. The Ukraine now supplies 4 times as much industrial production as our entire country did in 1940. (APPLAUSE) Capital investments made since the war have totaled nearly R400 billion. About 7,000 large industrial enterprises have been built. It is to be noted that 1,100 of these enterprises are comprehensively mechanized and automated. This signifies a serious qualitative advance in the development of the productive forces.

Let us have a look at agriculture. Even in accordance with the most moderate calculations, the war had set it back more than 100 years. But not only have we rapidly restored what had been destroyed, we have also created a new modern material and technical basis for agricultural production. Compared with the prewar level, the republic's gross agricultural production in 1983 marked an increase of 2.3 times. Many aspects of the farm work and the rural way of life have changed.

In our progress, science has become a powerful accelerator. The republic's scientific institutions now have on their staffs more than 200,000 associates, including 5,400 doctors and 64,400 candidates of sciences. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, which closely cooperates with scientists all over the country, has become a large scientific center not only of national, but of worldwide importance, a center in which all major branches of modern science are represented. (APPLAUSE] In the academy, dozens of discoveries have been made and many scientific problems have been theoretically and practically resolved. This applies to the worldwide renowned welding methods, synthetic diamonds and unique compound materials, computers, cryogenic equipment, effective chemical technologies, biological preparations, and many other things.

The republic's share in accomplishing nationwide tasks is increasing yearly. The Ukraine has to its credit more than a half of the all-union iron ore extractions, a significant part of the coal, pig-iron, steel, and rolled stock, of machine-building production, more than one-fifth of the grain, about one-fourth of the meat and milk, and nearly 60 percent of the sugar beets. The republic's Communists and working people are aware of their lofty responsibility for fulfilling their patriotic duty. They are doing the utmost to make the fullest possible use of the powerful economic and scientific potential created in the republic through the effort of all Soviet people in the interest of further strengthening the might of the socialist homeland. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

The advantages and possibilities of our system have been reflected in the fullest possible way in the changes that have taken place in the social sphere. The further increase in the prosperity of the Soviet people reflects these changes. In the last 15 years, the real incomes of the republic's population has almost doubled. Payments and allowances from the communal consumption fund are steadily growing and have already reached R24 billion annually. Some 1.1 million persons receive comfortable apartments each year.

It is to be noted that both in the republic and throughout the country, a number of important measures have been taken to improve the material and living conditions and services for the disabled, war veterans, and the families of fallen servicemen. Annual outlays for these purposes amount to R450 million. In the current 5-year period, nearly 20,000 comfortable apartments have been provided for persons disabled in the war and for the families of fallen soldiers. Dozens of hospitals and boarding houses have been built. Persons disabled in the war have been provided free of charge with 36,500 automobiles. They also enjoy a number of other privileges.

We regard everything involving improved living and service conditions for disabled persons, participants in the war, and the families of fallen soldiers as an indispensable, sacred obligation of the organs of power, of each labor collective, and all functionaries, not only because this is mandatory under the law, but primarily because this is our high moral duty. (APPLAUSE)

Social progress also changes man himself who is the main production force in society. Here is just one comparison: Whereas in 1939 the ratio of persons in the population with higher and secondary education (complete and incomplete) amounted to 120 per 1,000, in 1984 it rose to 683.

On this basis the spiritual needs of people have significantly increased. We publish books with a circulation going into millions of copies, open new theaters, cinemas, libraries, houses of culture, and museums, but the need for them is ever growing. It is a noteworthy feature of socialism.

When we speak about living standards, what we have in mind is not only the rising incomes of the population and the production of consumer goods, but also the guaranteed right to work, the comprehensive system of social insurance, and free education and health services. This also includes the constantly growing consciousness and cultural standards, including the standards of living and behavior, the wholesome utilization of leisure time, the moral soundness of society, and confidence in the future. We have every ground to apply to all this the term socialist civilization. (APPLAUSE)

We have done, comrades, a great deal indeed, but the tasks ahead are even more complex and extensive, We are close to the end of the 11th 5-year period. In recent years, we have not done everything we intended to do; weak spots have also emerged. Consequently, all measures have to be taken and all possibilities must be used in the remaining time to remedy the situation, to compensate for what has been omitted, and to ensure that the 5-year targets are met. In line with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums, the main attention should be paid to further raising economic effectiveness.

It is to be pointed out that the socialist pledges assumed by the republic's working people for the current year to supply industrial production in excess of the plan, to raise labor productivity, and to additionally cut production costs are being successfully fulfilled. Efforts are being intensified to implement the Food Program, Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions of recent years, the output of grain, meat, milk, and other produce is rising, and this makes it possible to improve supplies to the population.

However, in order to hasten the step, we must be more vigorous in applying scientific and technical achievements and progressive methods in all sectors of national economy, and must provide all conditions for highly productive work. For this purpose it is essential to continue to enhance socialist competitions in honor of the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement, it is essential to better spread and apply advanced experience.

It is a pleasure to tell you today that more than 50,000 front-ranking production workers have already completed their individual 5-year plans, and more than 200,000 have met the 1984 targets. (APPLAUSE)

Comrades, we are commemorating our anniversary in a complex international situation. It has been exhaustively highlighted in the well known party documents and the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

A profound and truthful evaluation of the present international situation was offered by Comrade A.A. Gromyko in his speech at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly.

You know very well, comrades, how consistent is the foreign policy pursued by our state, and how titanic is the struggle waged by our party to prevent a new war. At the same time, while seeking to impart to the confrontation [protivoborstvo] between the two worldwide systems the character of a military opposition [protivostoyaniye], the most reactionary imperialist forces spearheaded by the United States are making attempts to upset the existing military and strategic balance and to attain superiority, and are calling for a "crusade" against communism.

For this purpose imperialism has developed a real "psychological war" against the Soviet Union, all countries of the socialist community, and the international communist movement, and occasionally is resorting to direct provocations. Apparently, history has failed to teach anything to some thick-headed Western intriguers who, by the way, would also not mind "replaying" the results of World War II.

This is why the lessons of the Great Patriotic War are now as topical and instructive as ever. These lessons are irrefutable evidence that the forces of socialism are invincible, and that the enemy who dares to encroach upon our conquests will suffer an inevitable defeat. (APPLAUSE) Those who are endeavoring to test our strength would be well advised to recall the victory parade at the Red Square in Moscow and the banners of the Hitlerite army thrown at the pedestal of the Mausoleum. (APPLAUSE)

At the same time, the lessons of history remind of the need for an active struggle against war as long as it still has not broken out. For this purpose, it is essential to consolidate unity among all forces of peace of socialism, among all people of goodwill.

The antiwar movement and voices raised by peoples for settling all disputed questions in a peaceful way have laid a serious obstacle in the path of imperialist reaction trying to push the world into the abyss of a pernicious nuclear missile conflict.

However, as our Leninist party teaches us, we must see the severe realities of the present world, must bear them in mind in our entire work, and must always be on the alert. This signifies that each of us in his sector must do the utmost to build up the economic and defense might of the Soviet state, must by all means foster discipline, good organization, and responsibility for the results of his work. This obligates us to do our best to make our society even stronger and more monolithic, and to shape our young people in the spirit of integrity and class tempering.

At the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized that it was essential to be even more persistent in cultivating among young people the feelings of love for the homeland and of hatred for its enemies, as well as high political and class vigilance, and constant readiness for an exploit. (APPLAUSE)

A specific program for this work has been drawn up in the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving party leadership over the Komsomol and on increasing its role in the communist education of youths. The recent plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee worked out practical measures in this direction. There is no doubt that our young people will vigorously respond to the call of the party -- to work better and more effectively -- and will be worthy of the combat and labor glory of their fathers and mothers! (APPLAUSE)

Esteemed comrades, the Soviet Ukraine has reached the 40th anniversary of its liberation from the German fascist invaders in the prime of its creative forces. Equal among equals, it is vigorously developing in the community of fraternal republics, and is confidently ascending to new heights in social and spiritual progress. (APPLAUSE)

On this festive day, allow me to assure our Leninist CPSU Central Committee that the Communists and working people of the Soviet Ukraine will do their best to make our great homeland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- even more powerful and beautiful. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Long live the great Soviet people -- victorious and creating people! (STORMY APPLAUSE) May friendship and unity among the peoples of the multinational Soviet state live and prosper forever! (STORMY APPLAUSE) Glory be to the party of Lenin -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories! (STORMY AND PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

### Attends Kiev Gala Show

AU191315 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 14 Oct 84 p 1

[RATAU report: "Glory Must Not Fade Away, Exploit Has To Live!"]

[Excerpt] The distinctive marks of a great festive occasion -- the bright colors of banners, panels, and posters -- merged with the fall apparel of the city on the Dnepr. Like all cities and villages in the republic, Kiev was widely and solemnly commemorating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist oppressors.

A stage-adapted art and sports show dedicated to this portentous event was held in the Kiev Sports Palace on 13 October. Its substance and emotional fascination were defined by the slogan that harmonized with the thoughts and sentiments of those participating in the celebrations: "Glory Must Not Fade Away, Exploit Has to Live!"

The seats in the central box were taken by Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.F. Vatchenko, Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, V.F. Dobrik, A.S. Kapto, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, S.N. Mukha, Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, and guests of honor who had arrived for the festivities dedicated to the great jubilee.

Thousands of people filled the tribunes of the palace.

## MARSHAL KOLDUNOV ADDRESSES SOLEMN MEETING IN KIEV

AU191710 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Oct 84 p 4

[Speech by Aviation Marshal, Twice Hero of The Soviet Union A.I. Koldunov, USSR deputy minister of defense, at the 12 October Kiev solemn meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist invaders]

[Text] Dear comrades: The Great Patriotic War has a particular place in our motherland's heroic annals. It will remain in human memory as an example of the indestructible staunchness, courage, and inflexible will of the millions of the defenders of the socialist homeland. And the farther those days pass away, the more majestically there arises before us the exploit of the Soviet people, and the more palpable is the realization of the universal historic importance of the victory over Hitlerite Germany.

Within a few months, we will commemorate the 40th anniversary of the great victory, but today all Soviet people are observing as a great festive occasion the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine.

Allow me on behalf of the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and on behalf of all soldiers of the Armed Forces, to cordially congratulate you and all the republic's working people on the great festive event -- the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist invaders.

The path toward that victory was hard. It dawned in the heroic battle at Moscow, in the immortal saga at the walls of the fortress on the Volga, and in the grandiose battles at the Kursk Arch.

Embittered battles in the Ukraine continued for almost 2 years. Engaged in them were the troops of the Central, Voronezh, Steppe, Southern, South-Western, the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Ukrainian, and the Second Belorussian Fronts, the forces of the Black Sea Fleet and the Azov Naval Flotilla. The forcing of the Dnepr, the routing of the enemy's troops at Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy, the Lvov-Sandomierz operation, and other outstanding battles -- these were the milestones of the Red Army's victorious advance. On 8 October 1944 the Soviet troops completed the liberation of the Ukrainian land and opened the path toward the liberation of enslaved Europe.

I myself and all war participants present in this hall remember well the high offensive spirits, the unexampled heroism and valor of our soldiers in the battle for the Ukraine. Renowned all over the country are the names of Thrice Hero of the Soviet Union I.N. Kozhedub, Twice Heroes of the Soviet Union N.M. Skomorokhov, I.N. Boyko, M.Z. Bondarenko, D.B. Glinka, A.I. Molodchiy, A.K. Nedbaylo, and many other glorious Soviet patriots.

In the battles for the Ukraine, the outstanding Soviet military leaders G.K. Zhukov, A.M. Vasilevskiy, N.F. Vatutin, R. Ya. Malinovskiy, K.K. Rokossovskiy, and I.S. Konev brilliantly revealed their talents as commanders.

Particular heat was added to this battle by the partisan movement spearheaded by the Ukrainian Communist Party. The legendary exploits of Ukrainian partisans and members of the underground movement will live in the people's memory forever.

The victorious battle for the Ukraine was an evident result of the wise and purposeful policy, of the military and economic activity of the Communist Party.

The victorious battle for the Ukraine comprised brilliant offensive operations -- a model of Soviet military art was a striking manifestation of unity among the Soviet people, of friendship and cohesion among the nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union. This was an example of patriotism and love for the socialist homeland at whose cradle stood great Lenin.

The 40 years that have passed since the liberation have changed the republic's features beyond recognition. The industrious Ukrainian people have revived plants, villages, and cities at the sites of fire and ruins, have created a powerful modern economic potential. The present Soviet Ukraine is rightfully being regarded as one of the largest metallurgical, machine-building, fuel, and power bases of the USSR, as a republic of great chemistry and highly developed agriculture. Its share in the consolidation of the Soviet Union's defense potential is invaluable.

The present celebrations in the Ukrainian land and preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany remind us once again of the difficult war times, the hard path toward the victory, and of the sacrifices which we made in the defense of peace, freedom, and independence.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are doing their utmost to preclude World War II, to prevent a thermonuclear fire. At the same time, the aggressive imperialist circles headed by the United States are constantly aggravating international tensions. Raising their heads are revanchists who demand a revision of the results of World War II.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the Defense Council, and supreme commander in chief [Verkhovnyy Glavnokommanduyushchiy], said: "...June 1941 shall not be repeated! Any aggressor will be overtaken by an immediate retribution."

The glorious Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries -- the reliable shield of socialism -- stand guard over the peaceful toil of the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist states.

Our Army and Navy are subject to constant attention on the part of the party and the people who ensure that the technical equipment, the ideopolitical, combat, and psychological tempering of the personnel meet the highest requirements.

The troops are now undergoing intensive combat and political training. The recent exercises have manifested the combat preparedness of the Armed Forces. They have shown, as Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, pointed out, that Soviet soldiers, closely rallied around their own Communist Party and boundlessly loyal to the homeland, have been persistently mastering modern combat equipment and displaying an increased military mastery and training, as well as high moral and combat qualities.

The present generation of the armed defenders of the homeland hold sacred and redouble the glorious combat traditions, and are steadily true to their patriotic and internationalist duty. In the united combat formation of the Soviet Armed Forces, military service is being carried out by representatives of all nations and ethnic groups of our country. The glorious sons of the Ukrainian people rightfully possess one of the prominent places in that formation.

In the endeavor to honor with new combat successes the 40th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th party congress, the soldiers of the Army and the Navy will continue to further perfect combat mastery, to raise combat preparedness by all means.

Dear comrades, allow me on behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces to wish the heroic Ukrainian people new accomplishments in communist construction, and all war veterans and participants in the liberation of the Ukraine good health and good spirits for many years ahead, as well as great successes in the military and patriotic education of youths, in their thorough preparation for the defense of the homeland.

Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the battles for our homeland's freedom and independence! Long live the valiant and industrious Ukrainian people -- a people of fighters and creators! Glory be to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to its combat headquarters -- the Leninist Central Committee! (Prolonged applause).

## GRISHIN SPEECH AT KISHINEV ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

PM221301 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 14 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Speech by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, at 13 October Moldavian anniversary festivities in Kishinev]

[Text] Dear Comrades! Today, in an atmosphere of great labor and political enthusiasm, the Communists and all the working people of Soviet Moldavia are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Moldavian SSR and of the Moldavian Communist Party. (prolonged applause)

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers have ardently congratulated the Moldavian people and their combat vanguard -- the republic party organization -- on this portentous occasion, and have given a high appraisal of the republic's achievements over the years of Soviet power in a message of greetings to the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidum and Government.

On this joyous day, it is with tremendous satisfaction that I carry out the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He has asked me to convey to you and, through you, to the Communists and all working people in the republic, his cordial congratulations and good wishes in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Moldavian SSR and the Moldavian Communist Party.

Konstantin Ustinovich made a big personal contribution to the formation and development of the Moldavian SSR and to the work of the republic's party organization, to which he was assigned by a decision of the party Central Committee in 1948. He was for many years head of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

They were difficult, hard postwar years for the republic. Along with the considerable serious efforts to restore and develop the national economy, properly organized, vigorous ideological and political education work was of tremendous significance for the formation of the new Soviet Moldavia. It was carried out in many areas. It was necessary to develop people's education and national culture, organize mass agitation and cultural enlightenment work, train national cadres, and combat the vestiges of bourgeois and petit bourgeois views. Comrade K.U. Chernenko was always in the midst of events, the forefront of the work, devoting all his strength to it. By his personal example, impassioned bolshevist words, and outstanding talent as an organizer, he spurred Communists on to perform great deeds. (prolonged applause)

Konstantin Ustinovich was repeatedly elected USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Soviet Moldavia. He is still in constant contact with the republic's Communists and working people. (applause)

In the top posts of our party and state, Comrade K.U. Chernenko is now directing the efforts to strengthen the Soviet Union's economic and defense might, develop society's spiritual life, and improve the people's well-being. He has made an invaluable contribution to the struggle for security and for the preservation of peace. He is doing a great deal of work to unite the international communist and workers movement and strengthen the cause of socialism and communism.

As a leader of the Leninist type, Comrade K.U. Chernenko is wisely directing the work of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the party Central Committee, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He is noted for party principledness, the scientific nature and soundness of his decisions, his immense diligence and creative approach to the job, his exactingness combined with an attentive and sensitive attitude toward people and work comrades, and his personal modesty.

In a conversation, Konstantin Ustinovich recalled with great warmth both his work in Moldavia and its remarkable working people. He expressed confidence that the workers and kolkhoz members, scientific and cultural figures, and veterans and young people of the republic will continue to work fruitfully on the implementation of all the party's plans.

Dear Comrades! Together with all Soviet people, the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow City Soviet, and the working people of our motherland's capital -- the hero city of Moscow -- send you sincere congratulations on the jubilee and wishes for further creative successes. (prolonged applause)

Soviet Moldavia, in its prime, is greeting its glorious 60th anniversary with achievements on a historic scale. In a relatively short period, the Moldavian people have traveled the path from backwardness to the forefront of social progress and are now successfully resolving the tasks of improving developed socialism. A powerful industry and advanced agriculture have been created in the republic.

A land which once imported literally all its industrial goods now produce unique power transformers, large electrical machines, high-precision measuring instruments, tractors, and many important consumer goods. The fruits of its sun-drenched soil are substantial.

Moldavia's science, culture, literature, and art have scaled considerable heights. Its cities and villages are becoming increasingly beautiful. The people's prosperity is growing constantly.

The accomplishments of Moldavia's working people are a striking, convincing confirmation of the unquestionable advantages of the socialist system and of the triumph of the CPSU's wise Leninst nationalities policy. (applause) At the same time, they are the result of the selfless labor of the republic's workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia and of the selfless fraternal assistance of the great Russian people and all the peoples of our socialist motherland. (applause)

Moldavia's successes, as the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers greetings message stresses, are inseparably bound up with the activity of the republic's party organization. With more than 180,000 of the people's best representatives in its ranks, the republic's Communist Party is the political leader and organizer of the masses and is educating the working people in the spirit of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism. (prolonged applause)

The names of the heroes of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the civil war, the Communists M.V. Frunze, S.G. Lazo, and G.I. Kotovskiy, will live on in the memory of the Soviet people forever. Thousands of Moldavia's glorious sons and daughters fought side by side with the entire Soviet people against the German fascist invaders during the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War. New generations of the Moldavian people are worthily continuing the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions. (applause)

Comrades! Muscovites and the working people of the Moldavian SSR and all the fraternal republics are linked by indestructible friendship and mutual assistance. Multifaceted production, scientific, and cultural ties are developing on a wide scale. This is a good sign of our times.

Good businesslike and comradely relations have developed between the collectives of the Bendery Textile Weaving Factory and the Moscow Weaving and Finishing Combine, the Elektrotochpribor Plant and the Dinamo Plant named for Kirov, and many other enterprises.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko put it admirably when he said at the meeting with workers of Moscow's Serp i Molot Plant that the social and political atmosphere in which our people are living and working is characterized in particular by a collective creative quest for solutions to urgent questions, a businesslike approach, and exactingness. This atmosphere is aiding the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The jubilee celebrations in Moldavia are taking place at a time when our party is entering the period of preparations for its 27th congress. It is channeling all the people's creative forces into accelerating economic development and implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

The party's main aim has been and remains the steady improvement of the working people's living conditions, the improvement of the people's well-being, and the safeguarding of the motherland's security.

The party's course toward the mobilization of all reserves and potential and the improvement of all aspects of Soviet society's life in accordance with the high demands of developed socialism enjoys our people's undivided support. Beneficial changes are taking place in all spheres, and this delights the Soviet people and inspires them to new labor accomplishments. (applause)

The results of industrial work this year show increased economic efficiency. Rural working people are facing a serious test in the struggle for high results in this difficult agricultural year.

Major successes have been achieved in the development of science and culture. The work of all types of transport is improving. Capital construction is being carried out on a vast scale. All spheres of consumer services are expanding. The people's well-being is increasing.

A symbol of the Soviet people's heroic, selfless labor was the construction in record time of the major Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline and the opening of traffic along the whole length of the Baykal-Amur Railroad. These are truly gigantic accomplishments! (prolonged applause)

Soviet people everywhere are stepping up their efforts to ensure the total fulfillment of the targets for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole and to lay a firm foundation for the future.

The party regards the successful implementation of its economic strategy as inconceivable without the development of the working people's social activeness and constant reliance on their conscientiousness, without the resolute improvement of all ideological work. The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum were further developed in the very important and meaningful speech made by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the USSR Writers Union Board jubilee plenum devoted to the 50th anniversary of the union's first congress.

"... What is also needed is persistent work to enhance the consciousness of the masses," Konstantin Ustinovich said at the Writers Union Plenum, "to bring about a certain reorientation, so to speak, in social consciousness to ensure that it assimilates new ideas put forward by the party more quickly and rids itself more resolutely of outmoded, obsolete views. In this important ideological and political work, we count on the active assistance of our intelligentsia."

The entire history and the entire experience of socialist and communist building testify to the tremendous and constantly growing importance of the party's leading and directing role in the life of Soviet society. The working people naturally associate the prospects of the country's further development and the solution of topical problems of economic and social development with the party and with its scientifically elaborated policy, which is proven in practice.

The profound awareness of this great responsibility determines the entire extensive and purposeful activity of the party and its Central Committee. The party is now highlighting the task of the mastery of the Leninist style of leadership by cadres and party organizations everywhere. The Moldavian party organization also is doing a great deal in this respect.

Under present conditions, the effectiveness of leadership and of all work is directly dependent upon the strengthening of monitoring and verification of execution. This was most cogently demonstrated by the recent All-Union Conference of People's Controllers. The brilliant, profound speech to the conference by Comrade K.U. Chernenko constitutes a program for further improving monitoring, for the active participation in it of the broad masses of the working people, for strengthening discipline and order, and for effectively combating all kinds of negative phenomena. The implementation of the directions put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko is a partywide and nationwide concern. (prolonged applause)

I would like to tell you at this ceremonial session about the substantial contribution being made by Moscow's working people toward the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan. The city party organization's consistent and unrelenting political and organizational work and the Muscovites' labor efforts are ensuring the dynamic and steady development of all sectors of the capital's economy.

Competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges for the 4th year of the 5-year plan and the 5-year plan as a whole is widespread in labor collectives. The modernization and retooling of Moscow enterprises are being conducted on a large scale. The party's target for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and a reduction in the prime cost of output is being successfully implemented.

Hundreds of millions of rubles worth of above-plan output has been produced since the beginning of the 5-year plan. The production of many new types of machinery, machine tools, instruments, means of automation, and computer equipment has been started up. The efficiency of social labor has risen. The increase in the volume of marketable industrial output obtained in the first 9 months of the current year is more than double the annual target set for Moscow.

Competition is producing many patriotic initiatives. These include the movement for the two-shift operation of basic production equipment, the competition under the slogan "Honor and Glory According to Labor!" and "Forty Weeks of Shock Labor for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War!" These initiatives are being widely disseminated in labor collectives.

Moscow rightly belongs to all Soviet republics and all citizens of our socialist power. As Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko observed, it "...has always served as a good example to the whole country, providing models of a high level of organization, selflessness, and creative labor for the sake of our ideals." The communists and working people of our city are very mindful of their great responsibility for ensuring that the capital always meets the great demands made on it and that all Soviet people can be justly proud of it. They are unsparing in their effort to justify the great trust placed in them by the party and the recognition accorded them by the Soviet people. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! As you know, the foreign policy situation has seriously deteriorated lately. The Soviet people are perfectly aware where the threat to peace emanates from and who is fueling international tension to dangerous limits. This is the work of the reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism and its partners, which have openly proclaimed and are implementing a militarist course, are inflating military budgets on an unprecedented scale, and are feverishly building up all types of mass destruction weapons.

New U.S. missiles are being sited in a number of West European countries and intensive preparations are under way to turn space into an arena of military rivalry.

What is the purpose of all this? There can be only one answer to this question: They want to change the prevailing approximate military equilibrium to their own advantage; they want to talk with the Soviet Union from a position of strength.

It is obvious that this militarist course is fraught with a real threat of nuclear conflict, and consequently, it endangers the lives of all the peoples of our world and human civilization itself.

This course is untenable and hopeless. You have to be naive to suppose that the Soviet Union and its allies will stand idly by. We have firmly declared that we cannot and will not allow anybody to gain military superiority over us. The necessary retaliatory measures are being taken and will continue to be taken to reliably ensure the security of the socialist community of states. (applause) As long as U.S. imperialism is threatening war and as long as NATO exists, the socialist countries will enhance their defense capability and strengthen their collective military-political organization, the Warsaw Pact, which for nearly 30 years now has served as a mighty defensive barrier in the path of aggressive imperialist aspirations. Our choice is not the arms race, but consistent progress along the path toward its limitation and total elimination, along the path of multifaceted, mutually advantageous cooperation with all states irrespective of their social system.

Next year the Soviet people, together with all the world's peoples, will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism. Four decades is quite enough time to learn the necessary lessons and to grasp that the changes that have taken place on the sociopolitical map of the world are irreversible. However, some people still entertain hopes of reversing history. In the West, particularly in the FRG, people who have decided to take revenge for the defeat and to revise the results of World War II and postwar development are again raising their heads. Let us put it plainly: They will not succeed. (applause)

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has emphasized that the dangerous situation prevailing in the world "...makes special demands on us all, on all Soviet people: We must work in an organized and selfless fashion as never before, be constantly vigilant, strengthen the country's defense in every way, and do all in our power to reduce the threat of war and to preserve peace." And the Soviet people fully support this line and translate it into concrete deeds. (prolonged applause)

Dear Comrades! Allow me once again to wholeheartedly congratulate you on your jubilee, to wish you new labor accomplishments for the good of our great multinational motherland and the further flourishing of Moldavia in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples! (prolonged applause)

May the Moldavian SSR and the Moldavian Communist Party live and prosper! (tumultuous applause)

Long live the fraternal, indestructible friendship of all the peoples of our great socialist motherland! (tumultuous applause)

Glory to the CPSU and its combat staff, the Leninist Central Committee! (tumultuous, prolonged applause. All stand. The hall rings with ovations and toasts in honor of our motherland and of our Leninist party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko)

## CHEBRIKOV SPEECH AT ESTONIAN LIBERATION CEREMONIES

WA220700 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Sep 84 pp 2-3

[Article: "Along the Road of Military Exploits and Labor Achievements: Speech by Comrade V. M. Chebrikov"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Today marks a noteworthy event -- the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Soviet Estonia from the German fascist usurpers.

In the name of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government, I heartily congratulate the participants in this solemn session and all the workers in the republic of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Estonia from the fascist aggressors and on the occasion of the awarding to the city of Tallinn of the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st Degree, and wish you much new success in communist construction.

It is with a large amount of satisfaction that I carry out the honorable instructions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and convey to you, the brave participants in the liberation of Estonia, veterans of the war and of labor, and all the workers in the republic his cordial congratulations on this festive occasion. Konstantin Ustinovich sends you his wishes of good health, happiness, and new labor achievements, and expresses his firm conviction that the Communists and all the workers of Soviet Estonia will not spare their efforts or energy for the successful fulfillment of the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and will fight persistently to implement all the party's intentions.

Scarcely more than 7 months remain until that glorious day when we shall mark a nationwide holiday -- the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet nation in the Great Patriotic War. The more distance in time that separates us from the day of the Great Victory over fascism, the more we sense the world-historical importance of that victory. It exerted a very profound effect upon postwar development in Europe and throughout the world. During the war years the social and state system of our multinational motherland was subjected to a severe test, and the land of the soviets not only withstood that test in the fierce armed struggle against the most reactionary striking force of imperialism, but also barred the way to fascism in its striving for world dominance, saved the nations of the world from fascist enslavement, and fulfilled with distinction its international liberating mission.

The victory demonstrated the mighty vital force of Marxist-Leninist ideology. At that terrible time there was completely revealed the inspiring and organizing force of the Communist Party, its guiding role in defending the gains of socialism, and there was a convincing demonstration of the monolithic unity of our society, and the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR. The entire nation -- representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the working intellectuals, and representatives of every nation and nationality in our country -- rose up in the defense of our socialist motherland.

Like the rest of the Soviet nation, the workers of Soviet Estonia put up heroic resistance to the enemy, displaying high ideological maturity, political awareness, steadfastness, and selflessness. And that is completely natural and understandable. The sources of the patriotic, international enthusiasm of the Estonian nation during the terrible war years had roots going deep into those times when the working class of Estonia, together with the workers of the other nationalities, began to fight against the oppression and arbitrariness of the tsarist autocracy, the landlords, and the bourgeoisie, when the workers' revolutionary movement was born here and became stronger. The Krenholm strike at the end of the last century, the revolutionary events of 1905, the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Estland Labor Commune, the participation of Estonian Red Regiments in the combat actions against the White Guardists on the civil war fronts, the December 1924 armed uprising, and the restoration of the Soviet authority in Estonia in 1940 -- those are the historic landmarks on the path of the Estonian nation in the joint struggle of all the workers of the land of the soviets for the Soviet authority, for socialism, for a new life. The list of those historic landmarks was augmented by the heroic defense of the capital of Soviet Estonia during the initial period of the Great Patriotic War.

The participants in the defense of Tallinn remember the unusually complicated situation that the city found itself in. In early August it was half encircled by the fascist troops from the land. The brunt of the struggle against the enemy's considerably larger forces was borne by the 10th Rifle Corps of the 8th Army, which retreated to the city after heavy combat actions, as well as units of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet. The most active aid to the subdivisions of the Red Army in the defense of the city was rendered by workers armed formations. The enemy was valorously opposed by two workers regiments, eight destruction battalions, employees of the state security agencies and the militia, fighting men in a railroad battalion, and border guard troops.

In response to the party's appeal, the city's industry was put on a military basis. The local public health agencies created several evacuation hospitals and medical trains were equipped. The workers of Tallinn actively aided the front by collecting personal funds and depositing them to the country's defense fund.

A large number of brilliant exploits were performed by the sons and daughters of the Estonian nation during the days when Tallinn was being defended. In the combat actions, hundreds and thousands of Communists and Komsomol members demonstrated special heroism and selflessness. Many of them died heroes' deaths. The defensive combat actions on the territory of Soviet Estonia for a long period of time completely blocked the forward advance of a grouping of 100,000 fascist troops on the approaches to Leningrad. One can not forget today that the heroic actions of the defenders of Tallinn enabled the aircraft of the Baltic Fleet, at the very beginning of the war, to carry out the first bombings of Berlin. Strikes by our aviation were of great military-political and psychological importance. They dispelled the false assertions by the fascists to the effect that the Soviet Air Force had been destroyed.

The forced withdrawal of the Soviet troops evoked a sense of profound grief among the workers of Estonia. However, the republic's working nation firmly believed that the enemy would be destroyed, and that the Soviet authority would return to Estonia. And they did not simply wait for that return, but also fought actively for it. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia [ECP] took urgent steps to extend active resistance against the enemy. In Tallinn and the inhabited points in the republic, many party, Soviet, and Komsomol workers were left behind for work in the underground. Organizers of illegal party work and of the partisan movement were regularly sent into various parts of the republic.

The names of many of the heroes of the selfless struggle against the occupying forces are well known. In recognition of the bravery and heroism that were displayed in the struggle against the Hitlerite usurpers, more than 500 Estonian partisans were awarded USSR orders and medals. The valorous reconnaissance scouts Lezn Kulman and Vladimir Fedorov were awarded the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The year 1944 began with a series of crushing blows dealt by the Soviet troops of the German fascist usurpers. Now there was nothing that could stop the offensive surge of the Soviet fighting men who were advancing headlong to the west. The troops of the Leningrad Front and the 3d Baltic Front, under the command of Marshal of the Soviet Union L.A. Govorov and General of the Army I. I. Maslennikov, broke the enemy's defense. The actions of the ground forces were actively supported by the ships and aviation of the Baltic Fleet under the command of Admiral V. F. Tributs. Within a short period of time, all the mainland part of Estonia was liberated, and considerable enemy forces were destroyed, with the remnants of them withdrawing in a disorganized rout. On 22 September 1944 the Red Banner was unfurled again on the Dlinnyy German tower in Tallinn.

The liberation of the republic substantially changed the overall strategic situation on the northwest flank of the Soviet-German front. The defeat of the enemy in Estonia made it possible to free some of our troops for operations on other fronts, and to improve considerably the situation of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet.

The nation's memory will retain forever the names of the heroes who demonstrated unprecedented bravery and valor in the combat actions on Estonian land -- the pilots Petr Brinko and Aleksey Antonenko, political worker Arnold Meri, Baltic Fleet seamen Yevgeniy Nikonov and Vladimir Gumanenko, infantrymen Albert Repson, Nikolay Matyashin, August Allik, and many, many others. In recognition of the exploits performed during 1941-1944 on Estonian land, the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union was awarded to a total of approximately 250 enlisted men and officers in the Soviet Army. In recognition of combat successes and mass heroism, 30 military units and formations were awarded honorary names -- the names of "Tallinn" units and formations.

During the war years a large amount of organizational and political work was carried out by the ECP Central Committee and the ESSR Ccouncil of People's Commissars. They worked in a time-responsive manner to resolve the questions that were linked with the life and labor activity of the evacuated citizens, with the organizing of a partisan movement on the occupied territory of Estonia, and with the training of the national cadres who were supposed to be used for work after the liberation. A decision that was of great importance was the one to form, from among the citizens of Estonian SSR who were located in the rear, national units of the Red Army, on the basis of which the 8th Estonian Rifle Corps was created. After receiving their baptism of fire near Velikiye Luki, the fighting men in the corps followed a combat path that ended with the victorious spring of 1945 on the territory of Soviet Latvia. The corps was awarded the name "Guards." Many future party, Soviet, and economic workers of Soviet Estonia received their political toughening up in that corps.

The participation of the Estonian nation in the Great Patriotic War convincingly confirmed the rightness of the idea expressed by V. I. Lenin at the height of the civil war and the foreign military intervention. He said, "No one will ever conquer a nation in which the majority of the workers and the peasants have become aware, have sensed, and have seen that they are defending their own authority, the Soviet authority -- the authority of the workers. . . ."

People in the West never cease asking the question, "Wherein lies the secret of the stability of the Soviet multinational state?" History has known a large number of state formations that have included various nations, but being created, as a rule, by fire and sword, they represented a conglomeration of national communities and sooner or later fell apart. But in our country there exist completely different factors of stability and unity. They are founded on the elimination of social antagonisms and on the development of the indissoluble union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the popular intellectuals. The workers of various nationalities have made a free choice. They are connected by the bonds of fraternal friendship and cooperation. The Soviet Union is a consolidated family of nations that have been united by the single purpose of the building of a communist society!

The Estonian nation withstood with distinction the difficult tests of the Great Patriotic War. It emerged from those tests together with all the nations of the Soviet country. The perpetual flame of the Maaryamyae Memorial and Tynismyagi Square, and the hundreds of monuments and obelisks on the Estonian land attest most eloquently to the fact that, in the combat actions for the liberation of Soviet Estonia, those who fought included the sons of all the nations of our homeland.

Comrades, we shall always remember this, and we shall work unceasingly to reinforce the friendship of the Soviet peoples, and to keep holy the memory of the combat exploits of Soviet citizens during the years of the Great Patriotic War!

Today those who are present in this hall include those who, during a terrible and difficult period of our motherland, arose boldly to defend it. Your military exploits will go down forever in the history of the struggle of the Soviet nation for its bright future. We give honor and glory to you, our dear war veterans, soldiers and sailors, partisans and members of the underground, and fighters in the national guard!

Speaking today about military exploits, one cannot fail also to mention labor exploits. Something that became that kind of exploit was the restoration of our republic's war-torn economy. The fascist barbarians inflicted tremendous material losses on Estonia. They destroyed 45 percent of the capacities of industrial enterprises and tens of thousands of homes. The number of head of livestock was cut in half. It was no easy job to eliminate the terrible traces of the mismanagement by the occupying forces, but our republic's workers, mobilizing all their strength and energy, within the shortest period of time coped with that task. Without a doubt, the restoration of the economy by only their efforts would have taken many long years. However, the entire country came to the aid of the young republic that had been ruined by the war, and by 1950 the gross output of industry in Estonia surpassed the 1945 level by almost 5 times. As you can see, the life-giving force of the friendship of the Soviet nations manifested itself completely also on the labor front.

All the Soviet citizens are delighted by the truly stupendous results of the creative labor performed by your republic's workers. Estonia today is a highly developed Soviet Socialist Republic with a multibranch industry, an intensive agriculture, and a constantly rising standard of living for the workers.

The republic achieved rather good indicators in the development of its economy during the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan. There was a considerable increase in the gross social product. The increase in national income occurred at outstripping rates as compared with the planned assignment. With regard to the production of many of the most important types of industrial output, the republic has achieved a level that was stipulated by the 5-year plan. It is typical that, in most of the branches of industry, the increase in production was guaranteed only as a result of the increase in labor productivity, even with a slight reduction in the number of workers. Products that have a good reputation are produced at the well-known Krengolmskaya Manufaktura Cotton-Fabrics Combine, the Tallinn Sewn-Garments Production Association imeni V. Klementi, and many other enterprises.

The workers of Soviet Estonia are making a worthy contribution to the nationwide job of achieving the further assimilation of many parts of our country. In this regard I would like to emphasize the merits of the labor collectives at the Tallinn Machine-Building Plant imeni I. Lauristin and the Talleks Production Association, which produce units for the petroleum and gas industry, and drain excavators. Kind words are deservedly said about people who have been sent from Estonia to work in Siberia and the Far East, on the Baykal-Amur Mainline, and in Karelia.

A very important component of our party's economic and social policy for a long time has been our country's Food Program. In conformity with that program we are carrying out a series of economic, material-technical, social, and organizational measures. Estonia has become one of the pioneers in the creation of rayon agro-industrial associations. The republic's agriculture has achieved a high level of development. Last year all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic operated profitably. They guaranteed the increase in agricultural production and they overfulfilled the plans for sale to the state of agricultural products.

Estonia's economy is developing as an inseparable part of the single national-economy complex in the Soviet Union. Specialization in the nationwide division of labor makes it possible for the republic to make efficient use of its natural resources and to conduct the economy with a consideration of the national-climatic conditions and the labor traditions. The republic has well developed economic and production ties with all the regions of our country. It sends to the fraternal union republics mineral fertilizers, various measurement instruments, fabrics and sewn articles, fish and fish products, meat and dairy products, and confectionery items. At the same time Estonia's needs for ferrous and nonferous metals, petroleum products, synthetic fibers, rubber, paints, motor vehicles, agricultural equipment, building materials, and cotton are satisfied by output that is shipped into Estonia from the RSFSR and the Ukraine, from Belorussia and Kazakhstan, from the republics of Central Asia and the trans-Caucasus, from Moldavia, from Latvia and Lithuania.

A large amount of importance in your republic is attached to questions of improving the public's living conditions. In the 11th Five-Year Plan the assignments for the building of housing, general educational schools, and clinics are being successfully fulfilled. An example of the beneficial work of the Estonian construction workers and architects can be provided by the capital of the republic -- the ancient but at the same time ever-young Tallinn, which can be called, with complete justification, the pearl of the Baltic area. The city has especially changed and become more beautiful during recent years. There is good reason why it causes so much interest on the part of Soviet and foreign tourists, the number of whom per year surpasses 1 million. Looking at the old city, it is difficult to imagine that 40 years ago the ruins were smoking here and the streets were piled high with broken stones. Tallinn was the first city in our country to be awarded the Gold Medal of Europe for the preservation of the historic authenticity of its urban architecture. It is necessary, comrades, to do everything to assure that the city becomes even more beautiful, to assure that it is a good place to work, and that the recreational conditions for the workers get better and better.

Science, culture, and education have developed broadly in Soviet Estonia. Remarkable forges of highly educated specialists are the renowned Tartu State University, which recently celebrated its 350th anniversary; Tallin Polytechnical Institute; Estonian Agricultural Academy; and other educational institutions. Estonian scientists are working fruitfully in many branches of science. Far beyond the confines of Estonia, there is broad knowledge about the activities of the representatives of the republic's creative intellectuals, who include a large number of talented writers, painters, composers, and dramatists. Amateur artistic creativity, physical culture, and sports have become widespread.

A large contribution to the republic's achievements has been made by the advanced workers and kolkhoz members, engineers and technicians, and literary and artistic figures. It would be impossible to mention the names of all the remarkable workers in Soviet Estonia. There are thousands and thousands of them. The entire country knows the names of Heroes of Socialist Labor Valeriy Livy, leader of a brigade of lathe operators at the Tallinn Excavator Plant; Kherbert Vakher, boatswain at the Estonian Oceangoing Steamship Agency; USSR People's Artists Kaarel Ird, chief director at the Vanemuyne ESSR State Academy

Theater; and kolkhoz chairmen Rudolf Mannov, Endel Liyeberg, and Oskar Kuul. Good things are being said about the first secretary of the party's Pyarnuskiy Rayon Committee, Valter Udam; Galina Berganova, weaver at the Krengolmskaya Manufaktura Combine; Aste Romanovski, milkmaid at the Vykhma Kolkhoz; USSR People's Artist Yuri Yarvete; and many others. These people are the republic's gold fund, and others should try to keep up with them. It is necessary to take one's example from them. We give honor and respect to the advanced persons in production, to all those who, by their heroic labor, are multiplying the might of our socialist motherland!

Without a doubt, the most important result of the socialist reforms in Estonia is the fact that during those years we have grown new generations of people, people who are ideologically mature, highly educated, purposeful, industrious patriots and confirmed internationalists. Representatives of the older generation are well aware of the tremendous efforts that this required of the Communist Party of Estonia and all the party and state agencies and the public organizations in the republic, because in the late 1930's the so-called independent bourgeois Estonia in essence was in bondage to the imperialistic states and was being converted into an appendage of Hitlerite Germany. Various nationalistic organizations were the apprentices of the German fascists. After getting rid of fascism, Estonia, in the fraternal union of the Soviet nations, rose to heights of socioeconomic and scientific-technical progress. It occupies a completely equal place in the constellation of fraternal republics. Those are the achievements of real socialism. They completely demolish the false assertions by hostile propaganda concerning the decline in Estonia's economy and culture, the forced unification of the Soviet nations, the russification of the union republics, and similarly ridiculous statements.

This has to be mentioned today because we are observing on the world scene a fierce ideological struggle, in which our opponents are using the weapons of slander and are falsifying history. We do not have the right to forget that, on the ideological front, active subversive work is being carried out against us by the imperialistic intelligence agencies and emigre groupings of the nationalistic rabble, who have stained their hands with the blood of Estonian patriots and who have fled abroad to escape the people's wrath. The republic's party organization attaches great importance to these questions, works constantly to improve the ideological work and to intensify the aggressiveness in foreign policy propaganda and the well argued nature and timeliness in counterpropaganda. And that is how we must continue to act, guided by the party's instructions and the requirements of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "The Participation of the Managerial Cadres of Estonian SSR in Political Indoctrinational Work Among the Workers."

The republic's successes reflect the positive tendencies in the development of the national economy of the country as a whole. Soviet citizens, by their strenuous labor, are striving to increase the rates of economic growth and to improve the qualitative indicators. A typical characteristic today is a businesslike frame of mind, as well as people's increased responsibility, their warm support of the party's domestic and foreign policy, their multiplying of their efforts in the struggle to reinforce the economic and defensive might of the Soviet state.

As Comrade K. U. Chernenko remarked, "The main thing now is, guided by the decisions of the party's 26th congress, and the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, to reinforce and multiply the positive shifts in all spheres of social life. Konstantin Ustinovich also emphasized especially that it is important to place the emphasis on specific deeds, to strive for realistic and tangible results. It is precisely on the basis of those results that the party will evaluate everything -- the maturity of the managerial cadres, the work performed by the labor collectives, and the achievements of the republics, oblasts, and all the branches of the national economy of our country.

As you know, the changeover of the national economy to the path of intensive development has become the pivot of the party's economic strategy. At the present time it is important for every economic manager, every worker, to be completely aware that it is only by means of intensification that we can achieve the further socioeconomic development of Soviet society, the rise in the national standard of living, and the consolidation of our country's defense. A factor of primary importance here is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, which decisively determines the increase in the economic growth rates and the increase in labor productivity. Therefore all the economic agencies, industrial enterprises, and scientific institutions must increase their efforts for the broader and more rapid introduction of achievements of science and technology into production. We are speaking primarily of such areas in that work as the accelerated modernization of production, the complete mechanization and automation of production processes, the development and use of waste-free, energy-saving, and other progressive technological schemes. It will also be necessary to do a lot to improve the system of control, planning, and the providing of material and psychological incentives to the workers, and to use all the available reserves.

The steps taken by the party and the government to improve planning, state, and labor discipline have received nationwide approval. When critically evaluating the achieved results, it is important to guarantee the further deepening of the organizational and indoctrinational work to reinforce the labor discipline. There has been an intensification of the workers' intolerance of any violations of socialist norms of behavior. The party is taking steps for the further reinforcement of law and order throughout the country. For these purposes, use will be made of all the means that are at the disposal of our society: both the methods of persuasion and the force of Soviet laws. A firm roadblock must be set up on the path of any undesirable manifestations. Our public must take the most active part in the fight against them. No one should remain passive when he sees actions that can harm the state and society. The Leninist principle of the irreversibility of punishment for a crime that has been committed must be observed strictly and everywhere.

The party organizations must take all steps to support and develop the workers' initiative and to tie together even more closely the ideological and organizational work and the resolution of specific tasks in the national economy.

In your republic and its economy there also are problems and difficulties. All the enterprises are not showing the proper sense of responsibility in their approach to the fulfillment of the contractual obligations. A number of industrial associations and enterprises have not been guaranteeing the fulfillment of the assignments in the 5-year plan. Sometimes the use of the newly activated production capacities is being dragged out. The level of mechanization and automation of the workers' labor is rising slowly. The quality of many articles being produced does not yet conform to today's requirements. The plans for activation of a number of enterprises and shops have not been fulfilled. The workers in the republic's agro-industrial complex must mobilize their efforts in order to overcome the lag that occurred during the first years of the 5-year plan in the production of meat and milk, so that they can guarantee the achievement of the goals that have been defined by the Food Program.

In a word, the republic's economy has by no means activated all the deeply embedded reserves for accelerating the intensification or production. There is a vast field here for the activity both of the party, trade union, and economic agencies, and the soviets. The soviets are a real and effective form of participation for the workers in the administration of the state, and they have very broad rights. And, as was indicated at the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to take all steps to increase their role in economic and cultural construction and to increase the rate of participation and the responsibility of every deputy for the fulfillment of his duties. The republic has at its disposal all the opportunities for assuring the successful coping with those tasks, and it is necessary to resolve them energetically and purposefully.

In order to make a reality out of what has been planned by the party, it is necessary first of all to have peace. Our evaluation of the international situation that has developed and the reasons why that situation has become aggravated is known to all nations. The present U.S. Administration is constantly increasing the tension in the world, and it bases its foreign-policy course on the use of force, on threats directed at those countries and governments whose policy is not to Washington's liking. And so the rulers of the United States of America are attempting to act this way also with respect to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The aggressive imperialistic circles feel that perhaps socialism will flinch, and they will succeed in bringing us to our knees and forcing us to throw up our hands. What can be said in this regard? First of all, there is nothing new in their plans. The enemies of socialism have already attempted several times to implement them. Everyone knows how those attempts ended. We firmly declare now also that these plans are unrealistic and are doomed to failure. We have sufficient strength to disrupt any intrigues being carried out by imperialism, and to defend both ourselves and our friends.

The Washington administration disrupted the negotiations for nuclear arms limitation in Europe and the reduction of strategic arms, and is doing everything in the attempt to destabilize the entire complex of international relations and to speed up the arms race. Washington is turning its back to all the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving states, including those pertaining to prevention of the militarization of outer space, and is not ratifying the treaties that have already been concluded, and also is putting up all kinds of obstacles on the path to the achievement of new agreements. Attempting to drag out the negotiations, the American representatives are setting up an interminable filibuster about their pet object of discussion -- the artificially inflated problem of control. The Soviet Union, no less than the United States, has a self-interest in control of how the agreements on the limitation of the arms race are being observed or should be observed. But we are opposed to having that question serve as a cover for continuing or even accelerating that race.

We are seriously concerned about the rise in the revanchist tendencies in West Germany, which actually are encouraged by the West German Government, a government that follows in the wake of the adventuristic foreign policy of the U.S. Administration.

However, in our day and age there is no intelligent alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. The struggle for a lasting peace, the struggle to prevent the threat of a nuclear war, the struggle for the freedom and independence of nations and for social progress has always been and continues to be the invariable basis of the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. That policy conforms to the fundamental interests of the Soviet nation and progressive mankind as a whole. Soviet citizens are convinced that the peace can be preserved. The pledge of this is the powerful opposition to the aggressive plans -- opposition primarily on the part of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, the international communist movement and the other anti-imperialistic forces, the mass antiwar movement, and, finally, on the part of all the realistically-minded people on earth. As Comrade K. U. Chernenko, emphasized "...in the final analysis, the course of events will again be turned in the direction of the consolidation of the peace, the limitation of the arms race, and the development of international cooperation."

By resurrecting in people's memory the events of wartime, we are attempting not only to demonstrate the majesty of the exploit performed by the Soviet nation that made a decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism, but also to mention the instructive lessons taught by World War II, and to help people to get a better understanding both of the past and of the present. This is especially important today, when bourgeois propaganda is doing everything to pervert and crudely distort the reasons and results of the past war, and to force the world public to accept its evaluations, its interpretation of the events of those years, an interpretation that has nothing in common with the historical truth. Under present-day conditions, the communist indoctrination of the workers, and the uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology and the survivals of the past in people's awareness are the central tasks of the ideological work of the party and social organizations. It is necessary to strive for a situation, as the party requires, in which every Soviet citizen is indoctrinated not simply as a carrier of a definite sum total of knowledge, but primarily as an ardent patriot of his motherland and consistent internationalist and active builder of communism, with typically communist ideological convictions, morality, and interests, and high level of culture in labor and behavior. Life points out that, in order to achieve success, it is necessary to carry out the indoctrinational over a broad front, to encompass all spheres in which the personality is formed.

In connection with the preparation for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet nation in the Great Patriotic War, I would like to dwell on certain questions of military-patriotic indoctrination. During these days that precede the celebration, we think a lot about this, we seek new, more viable, more effective forms and methods for the military-patriotic indoctrination of Soviet citizens. And this is correct and necessary because we are dealing with a matter of great importance to the entire nation. And the tasks can be summarized not only as the training of our youth for service in the army, although that too, in and of itself, is very important. Obviously, all of us have a profound self-interest in assuring that the young men who enter military service are physically strong and are politically and psychologically ready for any difficulties. However, it is also necessary to get a good view of other important aspects of this matter.

It is completely obvious that the best evidence of a Soviet citizen's patriotism and his devotion to the cause of Lenin, the cause of the Communist Party, is his daily conscientious labor. And it is labor that must be based on the firm conviction of every worker that, by his work, he is reinforcing the economic and defensive might of the Soviet state and making his personal contribution to the great cause of preserving peace on earth. The inculcation of this conviction must permeate the content of the military-patriotic indoctrination and all of our ideological work.

An ardent Soviet patriot would be inconceivable without a solid internationalistic political philosophy. That is why it is so important today, relying upon the experience of the Great Patriotic War and on all the forms and methods of international indoctrination that have proved their practical value, to conduct the constant search for new ways and means to reinforce the fraternal friendship among the representatives of all nations and nationalities of our socialist motherland. It is also necessary to consider the fact that sometimes, even in our socialist society, there arise in the area of national relations certain questions whose resolution requires the taking of an attentive and delicate approach that takes into consideration both the interests of each nationality individually, and the interests of the entire Soviet nation as a whole.

Under the present-day conditions of the aggravation of the international situation, it is necessary to devote special attention to increasing political vigilance and indoctrinating in every Soviet citizen an absolutely firm resolve at any moment to execute to the final end his sacred constitutional obligation to defend his motherland.

It is necessary to propagandize more broadly the revolutionary and combat traditions of our nation, and to make better use of the invaluable moral capital that the lifetime experience of the participants in the war represents. In this regard I would like to mention also that it is necessary not only to give tribute to the memory of fallen heroes, but also to intensify everywhere our solicitous attention to disabled and other veterans of the Great Patriotic War and to those persons who, sparing neither their health nor life itself, carried out with distinction their patriotic and international duty.

The highest demands must be made of the organizing of the military-patriotic indoctrination of our upcoming generation. This is caused primarily by the fact that a large part of our country's population is made up of young people who were born and grew up after the war and who cannot make any judgments about it on the basis of their own experience. Therefore, a factor of tremendous importance is the inculcation in them of precise class positions, their constant readiness to perform an exploit, their persistent immunity to the influence of bourgeois ideology and any forms of bourgeois, consumer psychology. It is precisely today's young men and women who, practically speaking, will have to carry out in the not too distant future the party's stupendous plans and defend the historic gains of socialism.

The Soviet nation rightfully links all its achievements with the Communist Party -- the guiding and directing force of our society, the nucleus of its political system. The strength of our party lies in the unity of the party ranks, in the unity between party and the nation. The solidarity of the Communists, their link with the masses, are unshakably firm. Testimony to that is provided by the high combativeness of the party organizations, and the warm support by all the Soviet citizens of the Leninist party's domestic and foreign policy. Herein lies the pledge of the successful resolution of the stupendous tasks of communist creation.

Our party has entered a period of direct preparation for its next congress. This is a very important and responsible period. Every forum of the Communists in the land of the soviets has opened up new horizons for the Leninist party and the Soviet state, and provided precise landmarks for all those who are fighting for peace and for social justice. The next congress will also have special importance because its participants will discuss a very important document pertaining to the party's ideological theory and policy -- the new version of the CPSU Program. A large amount of preparatory work is currently under way to assure that this document contains a clear and precise definition of the basic tasks for improving the developed socialist society and outlines the prospects for the achievement of new goals on the path to communism.

There is no doubt that the workers of Estonia, under the leadership of the republic's Communist Party, will do everything to assure the worthy meeting of the forthcoming CPSU Congress.

Dear comrades! Please allow me to carry out the honorable assignment of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government, and hand over to the city of Tallinn the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st Degree.

Then Comrade V. M. Chebrikov read the ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet concerning the awarding to the city of Tallinn the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st Degree, in recognition of the bravery and steadfastness that had been displayed by the city's workers in the struggle against the German fascist usurpers during the years of the Great Patriotic War and in recognition of the successes achieved in economic and cultural construction, and, to the accompaniment of tumultuous applause, attached the award to the city's banner.

In conclusion he said: Dear comrades, once more I warmly and cordially congratulate you on this remarkable date and on the bestowing of this high award on the capital of your republic, and I wish you -- and, through you, all the participants in the liberation of Soviet Estonia from the German fascist usurpers, all the veterans of the revolution, the war, and labor, and all the inhabitants of the Estonian SSR -- good health, happiness, and success in the name of the further prosperity of our beautiful motherland and in the name of communism!

Long live the indissoluble friendship of the Soviet nations! Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

(Comrade V. M. Chebrikov's speech was listened to with a large amount of attention and was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.)

For the purpose of submitting a report, the floor is given to CPSU Central Committee Member, First Secretary of the ECP Central Committee, K. G. Vayno.

## IZVESTIYA ATTACKS AP NEWSMEN FOR INCITING TREASON

PM221544 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Viktor Ponomarev article under the rubric "Behind the Scenes of Subversion": "Ruling"]

[Text] The "Wiener Waltzer" international express was approaching the Austro-Hungarian border. A young man of medium height, athletically built, and with a carefully trimmed beard was thoughtfully looking out of the window when two sergeants of the Hungarian border guards knocked on the compartment door. The passenger casually offered them a Dutch passport.

"Mister Emmerzael Lendert Willem?"

The young man said something in English, then in French, and finally started speaking in fluent German. Yes, he was a psychiatrist from the Hague. He'd been in Hungary on business and was on his way home via Vienna.

"Do you have any questions?" the foreign tourist muttered.

They did have questions. He had to explain things. First at the Hegyeshalom border checkpoint, and then at Gyor-Sopron Megye police directorate. The Hungarian Ministry of Interior's Documents Examination Section reported: The passport is genuine and was really issued in the Hague to Dutch citizen Emmerzael. The holder's photograph, however, had been replaced and the entry stamp forged.

"How would you like us to address you now?", the Hungarian police officer asked. "Herr Mueller? Mister Scott? or Monsieur...."

"As you like," the holder of the dubious passport growled spitefully.

"Then let us call you Andrey Rukosuyev, citizen of the USSR. Any objections?..."

A strange story unfolded. An industrious and not untalented young man who had graduated with excellent marks from a special English language school, a VUZ, and clinical studies, a promising postgraduate student, fluent in three languages, with a great scientific career ahead of him, suddenly chose the crooked path which led him to the court room. Permanent leader of the Club for International Friendship and member of the institute's aktiv, he was arrested by the border guards while committing the most shameful of crimes -- betrayal of the motherland.

Is this not strange?

The Moscow City Court's Judicial Collegium for Criminal Matters took 7 days to hear the case against psychiatrist Andrey Ilich Rukosuyev, 35-year-old postgraudate student at Moscow's I.M. Sechenov No 1 Medical Institute. A whole line of witnesses took the stand -- relatives, colleagues, acquaintances. And suddenly Rukosuyev's image became tarnished. No, not that anyone denied his qualities. Everything that was said about him earlier was the whole truth; it was simply a matter of additional features emerging -- clear and obvious but previously unnoticeable beneath the thich varnish on the canvas. Arrogant, conceited, envious, avaricious, and obsequious to his superiors, he was often depressed by the fact that he was short of the "extra ruble" and that his own "Mercedes" was not parked in front of his home. "And yet over there, 'abroad,'" he used to sigh dreamily....

Cautiously to start with, and then more daringly, he could be heard poisonously whispering against the country that had brought him up, against his relatives and friends. A consumerist, a militant hypocrite, and a person who was rotten to the core was growing up and maturing inside the "decent lad" whose image he was trying to project among his contemporaries, whom he secretly despised.

Rukosuyev's degeneration did not start suddenly. He owes it primarily to his foreign "friends." The first to arrive on the scene was Dutch tourist Emmerzael Lendert Willem, a charming man with a beard, enthusiastically amazed by everything he had seen and heard in the Soviet Union. It was with him that Andrey shared his problems about his parents' disturbed family life and his yearning for luxury. The Dutchman sympathized cunningly. "You should be with us" -- and Andrey listened with gaping mouth.

The proprietor and manager of a training college for medical secretaries was more than generous with promises: "I will let you have an apartment which I don't use. I will give you money to start with, to enable you to carry on with your work without worry. It's up to you whether you repay me the money or not...."

What was he to do in exhcnage? Andrey did not think about that at the time, but the Dutchman already had plans to arrange Rukosuyev's marriage to a foreign woman whom he would send to Moscow specially....

Emmerzael left for the Hague, and it was a long time before the claimant to the "promising postgraduate student's" hand and heart made her appearance. The "bridegroom," for his part, continued "working as an aktiv member," preparing his dissertation, and sighing to himself: "Could the Dutchman have duped me?"

It is not hard now to establish whose advice was sought by Emmerzael in the Hague. They were obviously highly competent people, because soon afterwards "seductive Pat" appeared in Rukosuyev's life -- Englishwoman Patricia Lucas, who was introduced to Andrey as though by accident, by his new "friends" in Moscow: Amy Bauman and her husband Mark Rosenwasser, correspondent of the U.S. News Agency AP. The young lecturer at Moscow's Anglo-American school was destined to be "Mister Rukosuyev's" wife.

His mother warned him:

"Watch out, Andryusha, nothing good will come of this...."

Her son exploded: "What old-fashioned views! I won't hurt anyone, I am not taking foreign money, I am not spying!"

But "darling Pat" suddenly left for Italy. Without her "intended." At parting she babbled something about her father who was a priest and would not approve of her second marriage. In actual fact, the "freinds" had decided that the "bridegroom" was not yet ripe enough, because he was not yet prepared to come into conflict with Soviet law.

The transatlantic "market gardeners" continued to cultivate the soil diligently: Mark Rosenwasser suppled Rukosuyev with anti-Soviet publications from his own personal library and Emmerzael sent from the Hague tape recordings of the latest popular discs, as if to remind him: "Look how it is here...." Everybody was saying the same thing -- Amy Bauman, Mark Rosenwasser, and Alison Smale, Rukosuyev's latest acquaintance, also a journalist, also a British subject -- like Patricia -- and also from AP's Moscow office. Emmerzael's last missive from the Hague stunned Andrey: "Abandon the marriage to a foreigner! Work out with our friends in Moscow an alternative plan for illegal escape abroad." Rukosuyev's American and British "friends," well informed of Andrey's "problems," supported and assisted the former would-be "bridgegroom," They deliberately pushed him into committing a crime against the state -- betrayal of the motherland.

Later on, when the investigation was already under way, Rukosuyev would write in his own hand: "The most significant part of the plan for my illegal departure abroad was prepared with the help of M. Rosenwasser. I would scarcely have decided to take this step had it not been for Mark. He boosted my confidence that the plan would succeed. A large role was played by the elaboration of the plan's technical side carried out in the correspondence between me and the Hague via the American correspondent in Moscow. His practical advice concerning border procedures was very knowledgeable. Furthermore, Mark asked some friends of his (foreigners -- V.P.) who were departing from Hungary in a few days' time to travel from Hungary into Austria and study the passport check procedure when crossing the border. Amy Bauman and Alison Smale also participated in discussing the plan and its technical details..."

It is hard to imagine that the Americans and Britons involved in the criminal case against A. Rukosuyev would have constructed the complex machinery of the intended crime at their own risk and peril. They were probably guided by experienced hands from Langley. Rukosuyev's letters containing detailed descriptions of alternative plans for escape abroad were passed on to Rosenwasser for transmission to the Hague, and quite a few pairs of eyes glanced over their pages in joyful anticipation of "yet another dirty trick against the Soviets."

Someone highly influential was pulling strings behind the scene: Rosenwasser was controlling and guiding the implementation of the criminal intention; Lucas and Smale "prepared" their hero morally; Emmerzael traveled to Budapest "to investigage the situation." Two shady characters from the FRG -- Manfred (Shupishel) and Horst (Redeler) -- were recruited for Rukosuyev's escape. Their mission was to "ensure the completion of the action" on Hungarian territory -- to pass over to Rukosuyev in secret a forged passport and clothes bearing Dutch labels.

All the preparations were complete. "Time to go," Rukosuyev was told by his American "friend" Rosenwasser. His British "girlfriend" Smale also bade him a fond farewell. Andrey left for Budapest....

There you have it: Andrey Rukosuyev's entire "odyssey" as contained in the records of the criminal case. Sentence has been passed: 8 years' imprisonment. The court has also issued a ruling concerning the breach of the laws of the host country by the American correspondents guilty of incitement and complicity in preparation to commit a crime against the state. The ruling says, in part: "In the court's opinion, this activity by Rosenwasser and Smale goes beyond the bounds of journalism." To put it mildly....

The courtroom gradually emptied. Rukosuyev was taken out under guard. But one substantial question remains. The Dutchman Emmerzael, the Englishwomen Lucas and Smale, the West Germans (Shupishel) and (Redeler), the Americans Bauman and Rosenwasser... from different countries, from different departments, but as alike as peas from the same pod...

The Moscow City Court's ruling fully exposes the "compassionate and sympathetic foreigners" -- provocateurs for whom the fate of a man is no more precious than the dirty dollars earned cynically and unceremoniously from their masters by the Rosenwassers, Lucases, Smales and other similar "fishers of men."

## FEDORCHUK ANSWERS ARTICLE ON MILITIA CORRUPTION

PM221508 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 10 October publishes on page 2 under the heading "Answerable for Abuses" a reply from V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, to an article by I. Korolkov.

Korukov's article was published in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on 30 August under the heading "Bait" which, the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction to Fedorchuk's reply states, "discussed the lessons of one criminal case and how the criminal's patrons remained unpunished." The 300-word introduction goes on to quote from readers' letters commenting on the article and demanding justice.

Fedorchuk's reply reads: "The information set forth in the article 'Bait' has been checked by a trip to the spot. It has been fully confirmed. For a long time Astakohov, former feed acceptance officer at the 'Kaspryb' Production Association's Astrakhan Fish Factory named for Trusov, engaged in stealing caviar and sturgeon, bought stolen construction materials, and involved adolescents and others in criminal activity.

"The reason why Astakhov and his accomplices remained unpunished for so long was that militia workers failed to act on citizens' reports of the crimes they were committing and failed to check the validity of his acquisition of construction materials and automobiles. Individual employees drank liquor with the thieves.

"Kulakov, deputy chief of the Astrakhan Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration Investigation Department, and Kolbayev, senior inspector for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation in the same department, have been relieved of their duties and dismissed from the internal affairs organs for failing to take prompt steps to expose Astakhov and his accomplices and for discrediting the title of militia worker. Kolesnikov, chief of the Sovetskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department; Chertin, deputy chief of the River Transport Militia Department; Tsyglakov, deputy chief of the Militia Department for the Conservation of Fish Stocks; and Stepanov, deputy chief of the Trusovskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department have been relieved of their duties for the unsatisfactory organization of work and poor exactingness toward their subordinates. Zhuravlev, chief of the Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration Criminal Investigation Department; Gordeyev, chief of the Trusovskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Section, Criminal Investigation Department; and Serguntsov, former chief of the same department, have been censured, and Boyarko, chief of the Trusovskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Administration Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation has been severely censured.

"The Astrakhan Oblast Procuracy has instituted criminal proceedings with regard to the instances of individual internal affairs organ workers' abuse of their official position, and investigations are continuing.

"V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs."

## TOP AGENT REPORTEDLY WITHDRAWN FROM EMBASSY IN FRG

DW230757 Hamburg BILD in German 22 Oct 84 p 2

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Moscow is surprisingly withdrawing a top spy from Bonn. Colonel Viktor Marchenko (47), Air Force attache at the Soviet Embassy, and his wife Sonya are packing their bags. Security experts assume that Marchenko had supervised super spy Rotsch. MBB [Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm] engineer Rotsch, who has in the meantime been put under arrest, had passed information to the Soviets about the supermodern "Tornado" combat aircraft. Marchenko innocently said to BILD, "No, I do not know Mr Rotsch."

## GENEVA NEGOTIATOR POSSIBLY SLATED FOR BONN POST

DW221413 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 22 Oct 84 p 12

[Text] Yuriy Kvizinskiy, Moscow's chief negotiator at the failed Geneva negotiations on Eurostrategic weapons, will possible come to the Federal Republic as the new Soviet ambassador. There are clear indications in Moscow that a transfer of Foreign Minister Gromyko's confidant is imminent. Germany expert Kvizinskiy, who had a considerable role in the negotiations on the quadripartite agreement on Berlin in the early seventies, already knows Bonn from his time as a Soviet envoy in 1978-81. As chief of mission, the 48-year-old career diplomat would replace sickly ambassador Vladimir Semenov, 73, who has held the Bonn post since 1978.

## MASS RALLIES PLANNED FOR USSR DISARMAMENT WEEK

LD221047 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- Soviet people will be active in the week of action for disarmament on October 24 through 30, which is held under a decision of a special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament and the World Peace Council, Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, told a TASS correspondent. He said in the interview that mass rallies and demonstrations against the arms race and the threat of nuclear catastrophe will be staged in many cities and rural districts in all Soviet constituent republics. According to preliminary data supplied to the committee by its 120 locals, tens of millions of people are going to take part in these anti-war actions, Zhukov said. He expressed the conviction that on United Nations Day on October 24, the Soviet people "will reaffirm their commitment to this influential international organization which was formed soon after World War II and has made a big contribution to preventing another world conflagration".

"The Soviet people", Zhukov went on, "are following closely the course of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly and its Political Committee, which is discussing the initiatives for bolstering peace and international security. We are proud that most of these initiatives have come from the USSR. Our demands, are simple and understandable to all: 'no' to nuclear weapons both in West and in East and 'yes' to a ban on all weapons of mass annihilation. It is with these slogans that people in Soviet cities and villages will join demonstrations against the arms race these days".

## LATE REPORT: CHERNENKO ADDRESSES CPSU CC PLENUM

LD231433 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 23 Oct 84

["Communique on the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 23 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee held a regular plenary meeting on October 23, 1984. Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a major speech at the plenum's opening.

The plenary meeting examined the question "On a long-term program for land improvement, raising the effectiveness of the use of improved lands with a view to steadily expanding the country's food stock". The report on this question was made by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution on the discussed question, which will be published in the press. After this the plenum closed its work.

## KURKOTKIN VIEWS ECONOMIC BASE OF MILITARY MIGHT

PM191351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, under the rubric "The Defense of Socialism: Historical Experience and the Present Day": "Economic Potential in Action"]

[Text] The entire experience of Soviet military building and of the defense of socialism's gains confirms convincingly that the successful resolution of the defense tasks facing our country is reliably ensured by its leading economic system. As far as the past is concerned, irrefutable arguments in favor of this conclusion are provided by the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. The Soviet people's victory in that war was not only a political and military victory, but an economic victory as well. In the course of an incredibly difficult, bitter struggle against the strike forces of world imperialism, socialism demonstrated in the most convincing way possible the inexhaustible potential of its social and state system and the perfection and advantages of its economic organization. The lessons of the war are a stern warning to present-day aggressive circles of imperialism, which count on achieving military superiority over the USSR.

### I

The Soviet Union's victory in the economic confrontation with fascist Germany is of a profoundly law-governed nature. It is based on social ownership of the means of production, socialist production relations, and the planned, balanced development of the national economy. The Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union purposefully and effectively utilized these advantages of socialism to strengthen the country's defense capability and prepare it to rebuff imperialist aggression.

Today we cannot help speaking with admiration of the tremendous work done during the first 5-year plans. It was then -- in the course of the country's industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, and the cultural revolution -- that the economic foundations were laid for our victory in the Great Patriotic War. In those tumultuous and romantic times, industrial production was growing by an average of 17 percent annually, and the production of the means of production by 21 percent. In the First and Second 5-Year Plans, 6,000 industrial enterprises were built. Basically the tractor and automotive, aviation and machine-tool building industries, modern instrument making, and a developed chemical industry were created from scratch. All this had a most substantial effect in strengthening the Soviet state's economic potential. In 1937 the USSR ranked first in Europe and second in the world in terms of the volume of industrial production.

The Soviet people, engaged in peaceful creative labor, channeled their main efforts into creating the material and technical base of socialism. However, the foreign policy situation and the increased threat of armed imperialist aggression forced the people, party, and government to display tireless concern for strengthening the country's defense capability and its economic foundation. In case of war, the mobilizing potential of industry was extended and its sector structure and the siting of production forces were improved. New defense industry plants were built in the country and those already in existence were modernized. All this made it possible to increase the production of output from defense sectors by 290 percent in the Second 5-Year Plan, while output from industry as a whole increased by 120 percent.

The 18th party congress devoted considerable attention to questions of increasing the USSR's defense capability.

The economic policy it concretized provided for a sharp increase in the rate of development of heavy industry, a rapid growth in capital investments in industry in the USSR's eastern regions, measures to ensure the rapid transfer of the national economy onto the production of military output, the construction of duplicate enterprises, the expansion of agricultural production, the accumulation of mobilization stocks and state reserves of strategic raw materials and food, and the training of cadres.

This program became the basis of the Third 5-Year plan. In the course of its implementation the annual growth in military output was 39 percent, while in other sectors it was 13 percent.

In the period 1939-1941 the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government adopted several important resolutions on questions of strengthening the country's defense capability; for example, the modernization of existing aircraft plants and the construction of new ones, and the production of T-34 tanks. As a result, the production capacities of our aircraft industry and Soviet tank building were nearly 50 percent greater than Germany's equivalent capacities by the summer of 1941.

Simultaneously with the development of military industry, state reserves and mobilization stocks of food and the most important strategic materials were created at a rapid rate. Thus, on the basis of the general growth in economic potential, the material foundation of the country's defense capability was strengthened. This work was organized in full accordance with Lenin's conclusion that you cannot wage modern warfare without the most serious economic preparations.

## II

The state's economic potential, when brought into action, is a most important factor for victory in war, on condition that it is utilized purposefully and with maximum efficiency. Under the leadership of the Leninist party, this very difficult task was brilliantly resolved at the very first stage of the Great Patriotic War.

Fascist Germany's attack on the USSR demanded the adoption of emergency measures to transfer the national economy from a peace footing to a war footing. First, the need arose for an immediate, radical change in the entire sector structure of the national economy and the organization of production and technology with a view to increasing the output of combat hardware and arms. Second, it was necessary to relocate the main production forces in the east in a short space of time. Third, the existing military production had to be expanded immediately to the utmost, and extensive capital construction had to be launched.

Whole sectors of the national economy were put on a war footing. Heavy, transport, and agricultural machine-building plants were transferred to tank production. Medium-sized machine-building enterprises started producing artillery systems and mortars. Plants' repair and restoration shops, local industry enterprises, and producers' cooperatives also went over to the production of arms and ammunition. Transport and communication work was reorganized. Measures were adopted aimed at ensuring the uninterrupted provision of food for the front and for the country and agricultural raw material for industry, and the preparation of the necessary reserves. The resolution of each of these tasks was an extremely complex matter.

The relocation of thousands of enterprises to the east of the country was a truly unprecedented epic. In the second half of the year 1941, the equipment of 2,593 industrial enterprises was relocated and more than 10 million people transported by the railroads alone. Some 2 million people and 870,000 tons of freight were transported by the river fleet before the end of the navigation season.

The commissioning of enterprise, especially aircraft and tank enterprises, was carried out in record time. Many of them began producing output within a month of relocation. In June 1942 the enterprises of the People's Commissariat of the aircraft industry produced 30 percent more than in June 1941; for the People's Commissariats of the tank industry, armaments, and ammunition the increases were 280 percent, 20 percent, and 70 percent respectively.

By November 1942 fascist Germany's superiority in the production of the main types of armaments was eliminated. In the war years alone, the USSR produced 102,800 tanks and self-propelled artillery installations, while Germany produced 43,400; for aircraft the figures were 112,000 and 80,600 respectively; and for guns and mortars, 834,000 and 384,500.

This was a great feat on the part of our heroic working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the Soviet intelligentsia, who all forged the victory in the plant shops, in blast furnaces and open-hearth furnaces, and on the kolkhoz fields. Great credit for the attainment of superiority over the enemy in military hardware belonged to those major economic organizers, N.K. Baybakov, B.L. Vannikov, V.V. Vakhrushev, D.F. Ustinov, A.I. Shakhurin, and many others.

The Great Patriotic War again confirmed in the most convincing way that the socialist planned economy, combined with the scientific management of it, offers potential which no capitalist state has or can have. It has exceptional mobility and vitality, which makes it possible to respond rapidly to a changing situation and to undergo a restructuring speedily. Thus the transfer of Germany's economy onto a war footing took nearly 6 years and that of the United States about 2 years. Our country was able to carry out mobilization of the economy in 1 year.

The planned socialist economy is distinguished by very high efficiency. While producing less electricity, coal, and steel in 1940-1944 than Germany, the USSR considerably outstripped it in the production of the main types of weapons and combat hardware. Soviet industry produced 5 times more tanks and artillery guns per 1,000 tons of steel smelted, and 8 times more aircraft per 1,000 metal-cutting machine tools produced, than German industry.

The allies' deliveries of arms and industrial goods to the USSR also played some part in providing the material requirements of war. But the scale of these deliveries was only some 4 percent of our own production. This figure speaks for itself and requires no commentary.

III

The course and outcome of the war and its results proved quite clearly the groundlessness of imperialism's reliance on the Soviet Union's economic weakness. Nonetheless, ruling circles in the bourgeois West, above all the United States, ignoring the lessons of history, have in our time taken a gamble on achieving military and economic superiority over the USSR. A captive of this insane idea, Washington has launched and is implementing an unprecedented arms race, first and foremost for nuclear missiles, and is stepping up material preparations for a new world war. U.S. appropriations for military purposes were $280.5 billion in 1984, an increase of $71.8 billion over 1982. The military budgets of other states in the NATO bloc are increasing rapidly.

The imperialists will not give up their plans for economic warfare against the socialist countries in the hope of using all kinds of "sanctions" to shatter the socialist countries' social system and weaken its material foundations. But it is well known that attempts to stifle socialism economically were thwarted even at a time when the Soviet state was only just beginning to stand on its feet or was experiencing the difficulties of restoring a war-ravaged economy. Therefore, such attempts are all the more doomed to failure today.

In the nearly 4 decades since the end of the Great Patriotic War, the USSR's economic, scientific, and technical potential has multiplied. Today it is a reliable factor in deterring imperialist aggression. "The present level of production, science, and technology in our country," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, stresses, "makes it possible, if the need arises in response to imperialism's military challenge, to produce any kind of armaments and to supply the Army and Navy with them in the necessary quantities."

It is not only a question of quantitative indicators of general economic growth, but also of profound qualitative changes in the Soviet economy, radical shifts in its structure, its intensification, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the development of its decisive sectors, and so forth. Of course, all this is subjugated first and foremost to the cause of creating the material and technical base of communism and increasing the people's well-being. But imperialism's course of material preparations for a new world war and the danger -- sharply increased on its part -- of nuclear war force the Soviet Union to do everything necessary to further strengthen its own defense capability.

As a result of the measures being adopted, the mobility and vitality of our national economy are increasing. Extremely great significance is attached to the planned, rational siting of production forces. The strengthening of defense might is promoted by the further development of existing territorial production complexes and the formation of new ones and the improvement of the infrastructure and its centralization on a statewide scale.

A country's economic preparation to rebuff imperialist aggression provides, as is known, for the stockpiling of strategic reserves and the comprehensive development of all types of transport. The problem of improving the military-economic potential and ensuring its efficient utilization and of close military-economic cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries is particularly acute.

Military-economic potential entails the economy's capacity to supply the direct needs of the armed forces both in peace and in war. And these needs have increased considerably. Whereas in World War I approximately 6 kg of various material resources were used per soldier per day, and in World War II some 20 kg, today, according to the foreign press, these indicators, even in peacetime, are up to 40 kg, and up to 90 kg in local wars.

The material requirements of the armed forces today are not only huge in scale, they are also more diverse than before. In this connection the problem arises of the standardization and uniformity of hardware, arms, and other material resources. Thus, according to the foreign press, design differences in the same systems and the different technical versions of them cost the NATO bloc $10 billion a year.

The problem of achieving greater standardization and uniformity also exists in our Armed Forces but is resolved on a fundamentally different basis. The planned nature of the socialist economy changes matters radically. The significance of transport, in military-economic terms, is extremely great. A promising avenue of its operation at present is the mechanization of loading and unloading operations and the introduction of progressive methods of freight shipment. For instance, the introduction of containers and packaging makes it possible to increase labor productivity threefold to fivefold, release a large number of people, and make shipments cheaper.

A very important role in economic backup for the Army and Navy belongs to the great worker -- the Soviet Armed Forces Rear Services. As the link between the economy and the troops and naval forces, it receives material resources from the national economy, stores the, and ensures their uninterrupted supply to the troops.

It is responsible for the planning and implementation of shipments of all types of material resources and a whole series of other measures. Without a well organized rear services system, victory cannot be achieved today.

Of course, the problem of efficient utilization of the country's economic potential in the interests of strengthening its defense capability and reliably defending the gains of socialism is resolved with the most active participation of all our Armed Forces personnel, above all the Army and Navy military cadres. This is only natural. Military matters have their own inner structure and logic of development and their own mechanism of quantitative and qualitative changes. Also this mechanism must be ready to accept the "services" of the economy and of scientific and technical progress. It is not only a matter of improving the Armed Forces' organizational structure, but also of developing and renewing the system of operational, combat, technical, and tactical training of troops and naval forces.

At present, special significance is attached to questions of reliable economic provision for combat readiness and the rational utilization of material, technical, and all other types of resources to further increase this readiness. The military-economic analysis of a battle or operation, the all-around consideration of economic factors when the commander elaborates a decision or in the course of combat training or combat duty, and the intelligent leadership of military management all constitute an insistent demand of our times and reliably ensure the efficient utilization of the people's resources allocated for the defense of the country.

The Soviet people, under the leadership of the Leninist party, are confidently following a course of communist creation and peace. Having secured a worldwide historic victory in the Great Patriotic War, to this day the Soviet Union firmly opposes imperialism's aggressive intrigues by relying on our mighty economic potential. In his speech at the Serp i Molot Plant, Comrade K.U. Chernenko states quite definitely that our economic potential and new technical resources which enhance the effectiveness of defense make it possible to reliably ensure the security of the Soviet state and its allies.

## GENERAL GOVOROV DECORATED ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

PM230717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree dated 17 October "On the Award of the Title of Hero of the Soviet Union to Army General V.L. Govorov"]

[Text] For his great contribution to the cause of increasing the combat readiness of troops, his skillful leadership of units, formations, and groupings, the personal courage and valor in the fight against the German fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War years, and in connection with his 60th birthday Army General Vladimir Leonidovich Govorov is awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union and presented with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal.

K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium